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No. 51,597—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
HOTEL
MODERATE TARIFF,
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7958	E. H. Gordon	22nd April.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	W. Wheler	6th May.
CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pavitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	6198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7958	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4982	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
* GISELA	F. Hosca	4,260	1st June 1899.

* Saloon Passage Rs. 400.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	24th April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,242	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	8,357	Blandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,240	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MIYAKE MARU," Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 27th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

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Bombay, 21st April, 1899.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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No. 18, ESPLANADE

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RE ESTATE OF TAJBHAI ABDUL HOOSEIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of TAJBHAI ABDUL HOOSEIN, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 3rd day of March, 1897, leaving a Will, Probate whereof was on the 29th day of April, 1899, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. MOOSAJEE ESOOFALLY MALLA, ABDUL HOOSEIN R. SOOLAMANJEE MALLA, ESOOFALLY RAHAMANJEE CHANOY and ABDULA-BHAI FAIZULLABHAI MOONIM, the Executors named in the said Will to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the Undersigned at their Office, at Horsby Road, in Oriental Buildings, 2nd Floor, in writing their names, addresses and particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 31st day of May, 1899, as after that date the said Executors will proceed to Administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1899.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Attorneys for the Executors.

NOW READY.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on 3rd May, 1899, for the SUPPLY of any quantity upto

600 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality, for early delivery, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the rafts.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st April, 1899.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General of Bombay and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MAYACHUND JIVRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JOHN MURRAY DAVIES, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Poona.
JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH, late of Bombay European Inhabitant.
VITHALDAS GOKALDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
BRAHMANUNDAN CHITAGANUNDAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
ISAAC DALY, late a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.
HERBERT OTTO WILDMAN GOODWYN BROOKE of the Indian Civil Service, late Assistant Collector, Nasik.
JANE MARSHALL, wife of John Marshall, late Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
PAROOBAI, (widow of Gopat Tookaram Katay) late Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 20th April 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the estate of Mr. MAHOMED ALLY bin MAHOMED AMEEN BOHAY, have contracted TO SELL to HAJEE ALI MAHOMED HASHAM all that piece of land which was formerly in the occupation without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the Estate of Kolsa Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement One hundred and sixty and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 383, New No. 779, Old Survey No. 2897, and New Survey No. 1289, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 33 and 34, Street Nos. 57,59,61 and 61 A, and bounded on the East by the wooden passage, on the West by Kolsa Street, on the North by the house of Memon Jusub Ahmad, and on the South by the house of Narayen Atmaram.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, lease, lien or Otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the said sale will be completed and all claims of which notice shall not previously have been received will be considered null and void.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1899.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the purchaser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and the total for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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100 fully paid up shares in the Moon Mills, Ld., Nos. 1 to 100.
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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1899.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Sait Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopaun Bahadoor, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills and Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

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BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Current Account, at rates to be learnt on application in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

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CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes :—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation being undertaken, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture." After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Apericot Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctors' names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 200. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Bundles payable in Bombay received without charge.

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ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below:—

DOWN TRAIN. ON SATURDAYS.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. ON MONDAYS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus		Lonauli	D 7 15
Bombay	D 15 25	Khandalla	A 7 24
Neral	A 16 39	Do.	D 7 27
Do.	A 16 44	Neral	D 8 52
Khandalla	A 18 16	Do.	D 8 55
Do.	D 18 19	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A 10 10
Lonauli	A 18 31		

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

THE MADRAS ENGINEERING AGENCY.

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Indian Patent, Rs. 150. *English Patent, Rs.* 200.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL works furnished. Doors, windows, roofs and other wood and metal work supplied; also timber, Agency work undertaken. Address: ROYAPURAM, Madras. THIS ADVT., APPEARS WEEKLY.

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SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

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Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 17 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found singularly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the total ruin of health, may be thoroughly eliminated. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

MEN BEWARE
Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady, THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have been benefited by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 per ct.	1,385
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	1 bonus	
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 per ct.	1,170
Commercial	10,000	100	100	10 per ct.	1,130
Bank of India	18,000	100	75	8 p.c.	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£3½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-3
National	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly		
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	0	40
Anglo-India	1,345			Nil	345
Arungabad S. & M. Co., Ltd	618	1,000	1,000		39
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	3,750	650,000	300	Rs. 15	200
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	500	5 dvdRs.20	520
Bythenbeg Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	850	1,000	1,000	5 dvdRs.5	425
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	500	5 dvdRs.50	1,950xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	5 dvdRs.50	595
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	1,000	5 dvdRs.50	790
Connaught Mills	600	600	100	9 pr ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	500	25	625xd
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Currimbhoy Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
David Mill	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	850
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	500	500	dvdRs.30	420
Dhun Mills	1,000	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Empress	3,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Framjee Petit	1,320	500	500	Nil	10 445
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	1,000	Nil	440
Howard and Hulsinghe	1,500	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	90	470
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	0	1,375
Indian Manfg.	00	500	500	Nil	390
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
James Greaves	1,100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	25	550xd
Jamshed Mancherjee Nasserwanjee Conservative Co.	450	500	500	dvdRs.20	510
Jeevraj Balloo	1,800	350	350	Nil	155
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Kamani and Sabnagam Manfg. Co.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Kesowji Naik Chunjee	750	1,000	500	dvdRs.20	305
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	400	250	65	800xd
Leopold	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Lord Reay Mills	445	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	200
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United Manufacture	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	895
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	2,850
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Mohamlal K.	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,285
Pandit G & Mfg Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	100
Amraoti	5,000	100	250	dvdRs. 5	90
Mazagon		1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ltd.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	Rs 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Oriental	5,725	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld.)	743	625	625	dvd Nil	155
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Ruby Manufg Mills	1800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	715
Saraswati Mills	1,250	1,000	1,080	Rs40	945
Samson	1,500	500	500	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	660
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7 5	1,350
Southern Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern Mahratta	1,312	500	500	Nil	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dv s 12½	320
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	250	Rs.15	200
Star of India	1,000	500	500	15	225
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	690
Sassoon and Madgavkar, opposite to the railway station, in the	5,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	685
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	500	5	5 dvdRs.15	365
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	0
Venishanker Vishunker Mill Co., Ld.			1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Victoria Mills	900	800	900	dvdRs40	670xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	9 pr. ct.	2128
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	449
Wadia Mills	1,000	50	all	1vdR.	5
		1,000	1,000	8¼5	

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	835
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	110
Bombay Cotton	550	1,000	250	25	275
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.			125	Nil	102 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	18	210
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs12½	230
East India	350	1,880	1,880	dvdRs16	315
English		1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
Ford	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	800	500	500	25-4-80	820
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Hajee Press Co., Ld.	600	450	600	dvdRs30	370
Khanbaum	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Manek Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Maharashtra Dnyan Prasarak Mandali	300	200	all	15 pr c	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	500	100	13 dvd Rs 5	165
Back Bay Baths	5,000	50	50	13	35
Badham Pille		100	100	12 pr ct	138
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	900	5,800
Do. New Issue	600	625	625	75	1,460
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	74
Bombay Flour Mill	5	500	500	5 ct	5 0
Deccan Paper	,000	500	500	50	925
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	207
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	,500	200	200	dvdRs10	207
Empire of India Life Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 15	320
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,	532	50	...	55
Jos. H. Roberts & Co.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
Kamp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	196
Karmarkar Landing	4,000	200	175	31	355
Larokes & Co.,	500	500	500	30	18
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	6,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	53
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs22	485
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		90
Treasner & Co.,	5,000	500	500		0 1,067½
Tracker & Co.,	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.,	2,200	251	100	Rs. 15	27xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 212 Shares	...	£15	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	535
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	500	153	4 pr. ct.	410

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1-8
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" —
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	71 9-dy, 72 0-1
Gold Leaf	" 24-02
Bar Gold, English (.995 touch)	" 24-2-8
Bar Australian	" 24-5
Bar Bombay	" 24-6
Bar Penang	" 29

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	5 Do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Documentary	4 Do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do	6 Do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do do.	6 Do.	1s. 4 5-32d.
France	3 Do.	do.
Do.	4 Do.	do.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	30 days	do.
Madras	At sight	do.
Do.	30 days	do.
Java	60 days	do.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 9-18m., 9-15a. Low water, 2-55m., 2-52a.

P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, with English Mails of 7th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 9-59m., 9-48a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-34a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sabarmati and Tenby entered the dock on Thursday.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Umedram Lalbhai Dasai, M.D., B.S., &c., in English, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Subject: "The Philosophy of the Human Mind."

SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY.—Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of Allahabad, who is now in Bombay, visited the High Court, and sat for some time on the bench in Mr. Justice Russell's court, yesterday morning. Sir Arthur has escorted to Bombay Lady Strachey, who is a passenger to Europe by the mail steamer Caledonia, this morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Revd. Marshall Hartley, secretary of the Wesleyan Conference and Joint Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, will preach in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, to-morrow, at 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Special Children's hymns will be sung. Collections on behalf of the Sunday School.

A NAGAR STUDENT TO ENGLAND.—Mr. Vasudeo B. Mehta, second son of Dr. Batukram S. Mehta, Physician to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, is a passenger by s.s. Caledonia, proceeding to Europe to-day. Mr. Vasudeo is going to join the Cambridge University. Mr. Samant B. Mehta, the eldest son of Dr. Batukram, went to England last year, and is studying medicine at the Owen's College, Manchester.

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—Yesterday was the day appointed by the Municipal Commissioner for the nomination of a representative of the Justices of the Peace on the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. G. W. Roughton, deceased. Mr. Justice Russell was proposed by Sir George Cotton and seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, was the only candidate for the vacancy; and he was declared duly elected.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The summer vacation of the High Court commences on Monday; and Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Ranade will be the vacation judges. For the disposal of urgent business during the vacation Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Justice Russell will sit on the Appellate Side on the 4th and 18th May and 1st June. Mr. Justice Russell will sit on the Original Side on the 3rd and 17th May and 7th June for the disposal of chambers business and the usual work of the Insolvency Court.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—The steamship Simla arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, from the Persian Gulf, with 136 passengers. On the police boarding the vessel, the captain reported that one of the passengers, named E.O. Frederick, complained to him, while the steamer was at sea, that he had been robbed of his currency notes for Rs. 10 each. Enquiries were made by the captain at the time, and again by the police, but no trace of the missing notes could be obtained.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—Out of the ten articled clerks who presented themselves at the recent examination for the office of solicitor of the High Court, the following four have been declared to have passed the examination and qualified to be enrolled as solicitors:—Mr. Ardesir Merwanji Madon, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani; Mr. J. Hormusjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani; Mr. Manekshaw N. Pookhanawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal; and Mr. Dinshah Dorabjee Romer, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A JOCKEY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Gunni Aboo, a cloth merchant, charged Harry Edwards, a jockey, with cheating in respect of certain articles. Vide of Rs. 153. Mr. Mullan, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. His Worship remarked that the evidence in the case did not satisfy him that the accused, when he bought these things, had no intention of paying for them. He was also not satisfied that the accused had anything to do with the removal of the clothes from the trunk and the substitution of stones and rubbish for them. He was liable for the price of the clothes, but the complainant must seek that in a Civil Court. The accused was discharged.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—A widow remarriage, says a correspondent, was celebrated, on Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. B. B. Korgaviker, at Borivli, in the spacious grounds, belonging to Mr. R. V. Madgavkar, opposite to the railway station, in the presence of a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The ceremony was performed according to Brahmo rites as compiled by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar for the benefit of willing himself of the provisions of the Church. Mr. Bapu Shrikrishna Kaundanya, of Thana Municipality, aged about 31, was married to Shrimati Dwarkabai, widowed daughter of the late Mr. Bhaskerrao Bhide, aged about 24, and belonging to the Konkanastha Brahmin community. Mr. Kaundanya, belonging to the Deshesha Brahmin community of the Sorars, is a Brahmo. Mr. S.R. Bhandarkar, M.A., officiated as priest. Among those present were Messrs. Damodhar Gordhandas, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Bhagwandas, Ganeshrao Chandavarkar, G.L. Narsinhaam, B.A., B.C.E., B. M. Pandit, B.A., M. J. Dave, K. N. Rane, S. G. Kamlakar, J. B. Mehta, B.A., Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bhandarkar, Mrs. L. V. Bhandarkar, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Lajmi, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Kalkini, Mr. P.D. Divgikar, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Palekar, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Khare, Mr. and Mrs. Mitre, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Madgavkar, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar, and many others, who specially came down from Bombay to witness the interesting ceremony.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A PARSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Naoabhoy Burjorji Batliwala appeared to answer charges of criminal trespass, hurt, and assault, preferred against him by Mr. Stephanos E. Pappadopanois Khan, a cigarette manufacturer. Mr. Turner, solicitor prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. The complainant stated that he had his office on the second floor of a house at Apollo Street. On 14th March last the accused came to him and asked him for the rent. On the complainant telling him to wait, the latter used some abusive words, took up a chair, threw it against a window and broke it. He then kicked a writing table which fell on the ground together with a lamp, which was on it. The lamp broke and the Excise oil ran against 3,000 cigarettes drying on the floor. The cigarettes were all damaged. The defence was that the complainant had not paid nine months' rent, and the accused simply warned him that if he did not pay it up immediately he would get a distress warrant against him and have him turned out. Upon this the complainant rushed at him and struck him thrice on the shoulders and chest. The accused then, with some difficulty, went out of the place. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that the complainant's witnesses did not bear out his story, and he had grossly exaggerated what actually took place.

A NAIKIN ROBBED BY HER SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst prosecuted Fatmabai, a Mahomedan woman, and her paramour, Goolam Hoosein Shivji, charging the former with theft, as a servant, of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,478, and the latter with receiving retaining, and disposing of the stolen property. The stolen ornaments belonged to one Poona, a Hindu naikin (caning girl), who resides at Girgaum. The first accused, Fatma, was her servant On the 21st November last, complainant Poona went to Mahim, leaving Fatma in charge of the house. The same evening Poona received certain information in consequence of which she returned to her house at Girgaum. On examining the contents of the place, she discovered a cupboard broken open and the ornaments abstracted therefrom. The servant Fatma was found to have disappeared, and the suspicion of her mistress rested on her. Poona made a report to the police. Inspector Hurst investigated the matter and traced the thievish Fatma to a house at 4 Jacob Circle, on Wednesday last, where she had been residing with the second accused as his mistress. Being questioned by the police, Fatma, produced ornaments, of the value of Rs. 110, which were identified by complainant as a portion of her stolen property. Fatma made a statement implicating the second accused. The latter, however, denied all knowledge of the ornaments. The police took No. 2, Goolam Hoosein Shivji, in custody, but could make him say nothing. On arraigning, Fatma pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that she had committed the theft at the instigation of the second accused (her paramour), and had handed over all the ornaments to him. The latter denied the charge. Mr. Kapadia, who defended No. 2, said that there was no evidence to prove the complicity of his client with the first accused. The magistrate convicted Fatma, and sentenced her to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged owing to the absence of sufficient evidence against him.

SELDOM have stormier scenes been witnessed in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies than occurred to-day, says a "Reuter" telegram of March 29, in connection with the discussion of the interpellation of which M. Lorand had given notice on the recent expulsion from Belgium of M. Victor Charbonnel, the French expriest whose lectures on Socialism at Liege were considered provocative of disturbance by the authorities. The President declared the sitting suspended, but the members of the Left, rising in a body, advanced against the deputies of the Right, threatening them with their fists, and an actual exchange of blows was only prevented by the intervention of some of the more moderate spirits. The uproar was deafening, and the most abusive epithets were freely exchanged. The President ordered the pulic galleries to be cleared. Some of the spectators resisted the ushers who were endeavouring to carry out the President's orders. Soldiers were called in to assist, and for a short time the galleries were the scene of a series of disorderly scuffles while the opposing deputies on the floor of the Chamber continued to use violent language to one another. Finally the House was cleared and the sitting suspended for an hour. In the interval M. Bethune of the Right, and M. Lournez Socialist exchanged challenges to a duel.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

ALLEGED SALVAGES OF THE s.s. CASHMERE.
THE CLAIM OF THE CLAN SHAW.
THE CLAN LINE STEAMER, LIMITED, VS. THE S.S. CASHMERE.

His lordship resumed the hearing of the case. This was a claim against the Cashmere for Rs. 30,000 under circumstances already mentioned and somewhat similar to those of the two Nasseri cases. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Rafiks, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defendants. The defendants said the value of the services had been grossly exaggerated, and had paid into court the sum of Rs. 5,750.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that as the defendants had elected not to call evidence, his lordship had before him the uncontradicted statement of the captain of the Clan Shaw, who had not exaggerated the circumstances under which the Cashmere was saved. There was no doubt but that the latter was in a very serious position. It was a little to the south of the track, and the Clan Shaw was the only steamer sighted on 3rd August. In the case of a rudderless steamer, the best course for her was to tow the steamer that was available for her assistance. The operation of towing was, of course, fraught with a certain amount of danger. The actual towing operation began on the 4th August at 9 a.m. and lasted a whole day, which, the result that the Cashmere was again brought on the track to Bombay about 250 miles. Subsequently the services of the Clan Shaw were dispensed with, and for the services rendered they had only proposed to pay Rs. 5,000. The weather at the time of the operation was very bad, the captain having no control over his vessel; and for services, which were far more arduous and difficult than those rendered by the s.s. Naseri, the owners had offered only Rs. 5,000. Mr. Lang contended that the services rendered by the Clan Shaw were considerable; and he hoped that they would be adequately assessed.

His lordship said he would give his judgment this (Saturday) morning.

EXCESSIVE BAIL FOR THE s. s. CASHMERE.

With regard to the point raised by Mr. Branson on Thursday last as to the costs the owners of the s.s. Cashmere had been put to by reason of excessive bail having been compelled, his lordship delivered judgment yesterday morning.

Mr. Justice Russell said: I have considered the question of the point raised by Mr. Branson yesterday with regard to the costs the owners of the Cashmere had been put to by reason of excessive bail having been compelled. In a matter of this sort, the court must, of course, allow for the plaintiffs taking a generous view of the value of their services, but I think, in this case, the bail that was compelled, although it was in the three suits, was excessive. Mr. Justice Buts says in the "George Gordon," 9 P.D., 46 "Bail ought not arrest the ship for an exorbitant sum; and if they do, it is no excuse to say that the defendants did not, as it were, struggle to get free by applying to get the bail reduced." This case was affirmed in the Champion, 1 L. R., 11 P.C.D., p. 84, where the costs occasioned were directed to be paid by the promonants. I think in the present case, the plaintiffs ought to pay the costs of and incidental to bail beyond the sum of Rs. 50,000 being compelled.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

IMPORTANT POINT—LAW OF MORTGAGES.

DOOLABDAS BALMOOKANDAS VS. CHUBILDAS RAMDAS.

In this case, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering judgment said: On the 20th January, 1898, the plaintiff mortgaged to one Ramdas Manekial, since deceased, the father of the defendant, certain immoveable property for the sum of Rs. 16,600 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. from the 14th January, 1898, such interest being payable by equal monthly instalments. The principal money and any interests then remaining due thereon was repayable on the 1st November, 1898. Up to the 13th November, 1898, interest to the amount of Rs. 1,660 had accrued due, of which the defendant admits Rs. 1,000 had been paid, thus leaving Rs. 660 still due on that account. On the 24th December, 1898, the defendant called upon the plaintiff to repay the principal sum and all interest due thereon, and gave him notice that in default he would exercise the power of sale given by the mortgage deed. This notice was never withdrawn or raised, and the plaintiff for some two months took no notice of it. The sale threatened by this notice could not have been exercised until the 24th March, 1899. Some time in February the defendant, without any further notice to the plaintiff, advertised the mortgaged properties for sale on the 28th February and 1st March. This he clearly could not have done under his notice in respect of any principal monies, because 3 months had not elapsed from the date of his notice, consequently the plaintiff assumed he was selling, because interest amounting to Rs. 500 had been in arrear and unpaid for 3 months after beco

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

THERE has been a quiet feeling in the Cotton market during the past week, with a slight tendency in prices to advance. In Wheat and Seeds a small business has been doing; prices have been steady for the former, while for the latter they have partially moved up. Exchange has been on the decline, and this evening's quotations, as compared with last Friday's, are 1-32d. lower for Bank, and 1-16d. for Private Paper. The tone of the money market is firmer, with more demand for accommodation. Government Paper has fallen to the extent of 1-2 per cent for 3 1-2 per Cents, but is nominally unchanged for Threes. Freights are a quiet market. In Imports there has not been much doing, the enquiry being but little.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office..Inc.	Rs.	13,19,209
" " " Branches...Dec.	"	1,03,342
Other " ..Dec.	"	25,70,971
Government Securities ..Dec.	"	30
Other authorised " ..Inc.	"	1,52,438
Loans ..Inc.	"	83,145
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...Inc.	"	3,70,001
Balances with other Banks ..Inc.	"	6,180
Cash ..Dec.	"	15,27,700

There was a diminution during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay amounting to 15 1-4 lakhs, and making it stand at 191 1-4 lakhs, compared with an increment in the week preceding of 28 3-4 lakhs, at 206 1-2 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of over 13 lakhs; but at the Branches a following off to the extent of 1 lakh, Private Deposits having also diminished by 25 3-4 lakhs. Loans were 3-4 lakh more and Bills Discounted and Purchased 3 3-4 lakhs.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 15th April, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,09,214
Do. do. at Branches	53,90,940
Other Deposits	3,61,22,423
Post Bills	4,100
Credits undrawn	25,12,645
Rs...	6,93,38,327
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,70,166
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	75,85,731
Loans on do. do. do. ..	1,55,75,943
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,35,17,718
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,088
Bullion	2,83,699
Balances with other Banks	1,91,39,126
Cash	
Rs.....	6,93,38,327

Meanwhile, there has been a firmer feeling in the market, and more demand. The Bank of Bombay rate is 6 per cent.; and that in the open market, 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail day with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some enquiry for the former from the Bazaar; but Merchants Bills were scarce. Rates were given on Monday at 1s. 3 29-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d; for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a fair enquiry from the Bazaar which was met; and Merchants' Bills were in moderate supply. On Tuesday, rates continued quiet in tone at 1s, 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small demand for Bank Paper; Mercantile Bills were scarce. The market was closed on Wednesday on account of a Hindu holiday, and opened yesterday at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with a fair amount of business doing both ways. To-day the market was steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper changed hands at the quotation; and Merchants' Bills were also reported taken to a fair extent. At closing the market was steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Francs	1 99 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet in tone last mail day at 101 3-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents. The market continued quiet on Monday with 100 5-8 quoted for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 for the settlement, with 94 for 3 per cents. Rates were steady on Tuesday, 100 3-4 being named for both Money and Account for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 for Threes. The market re-opened yesterday at a further decline to 100 1-2 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Cash and the Settlement; Threes remained at 94. To-day prices have been steady at 100 13-16 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cent., and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices this week, although the market generally has been quiet. We have to report a decline of Rs. 40 in Sassoon; of Rs. 30, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 25, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 20 each, in Bombay Cotton, Hindustan, Western India, Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 15, in Presidency; of Rs. 10, each, in China, City of Bombay, Jamshed and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5, in Colaba Land and Mill; and an advance of Rs. 25 in Sholapore; of Rs. 7 1-2 in Mazagaon, and of Rs. 5 each in David, and Manekjee Petit. In presses Breul's Cawnpore, are Rs. 30 higher, Bellary, and Khangaum; Rs. 15 each; Broach City, Mahwa, Mofussil, and Volkarts, Rs. 10 each; Hingoli, and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; and English Rs. 4; while Mercantile are Rs. 2-1-2 lower. In Miscellaneous shares Treacher & Co., have advanced Rs. 7 1-2; Alcock Ashdown, and Oriental Government Life Rs. 5 each; and Badham Pile & Co., Rs. 3; while on the other hand Bombay Burmah Trading, have declined Rs. 100 in the 1st issue, and Rs. 10 in the second; and Bombay Flour, Rs. 45. Ahmedabad Prantej Railway shares are Rs. 5 lower and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 7 1-2 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2 1-2

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a slight improvement in the enquiry for grey goods; dealers are said to be willing to dispose of their holdings, but up-country buyers purchase merely according to their requirements. Standard makes of Shirtings, Jaconets and Mulls have attracted more attention than other descriptions. In Bleached goods, the enquiry has been more for Nainsookhs, Mulls and medium qualities of Shirtings. A small business has passed in Dyed, Turkey-tied, Printed, and Locally-made Goods, at current prices. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,100 packages; and of Local, some 1,000 bales.

YARNS have been a very dull market, China buyers are unwilling to operate unless they can get a reduction off current rates of about 1-8 anna per lb. The market closes with a weak feeling; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	" 10s	"	3 1-2	"	3 7-8 "
"	" 12s	"	3 5-8	"	4 5-8 "
"	" 16s	"	3 7-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	" 20s	"	4 1-8	"	5 "
"	" 24s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	" 40s	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Prices have further advanced, for "yellow metal" and "Braziers' Copper," being quoted 4 ans. per cent. higher for the former, and 12 ans. for "Braziers' Copper;" "Swedish Bar Iron," on the other hand, is Re. 1 per candy lower.

COALS.—There has not been very much business passing, no important sales being reported, only a few small lots of ready Cardiff changing hands at Rs. 17 1-2 per ton, and of Davison's W. Hartley at Rs. 16 1-4 per ton. The market closed steady in tone. We quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 16 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 17 per ton,
Australian.....	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 17 1-2 "	Rs. 18 1-2 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Nil.	Nil.
Desbagur Bengal...	Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs. 15 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation..	Rs. 13 1-4 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's " ...	Rs. 13 1-4 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Nil.	Nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been quiet in tone throughout the week, with but a moderate amount of business transpiring. Forward prices are partially higher, to the extent of about a Rupee and-a-half, this evening's rate for "good" Bhownuggur, May delivery, being Rs. 133 per candy. The market closed with a dull feeling.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

	Per Candy,	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	129—3 25-32d.
Do. Fully good	"	122—2 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	116—2 9-16d.
Bolatee, Fine	"	131—2 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	126—2 23-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	127—2 3-4d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	135—2 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	143—3d.
Do. Do. May	"	145—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	134—2 27-32d.
Do. Do. May	"	136 2 7-8d.
Do. Good May	"	132—2 13-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good May	"	147—3 1-16d.
Western May	"	122—2 13-16d.
Broach, Fine	"	156—3 7-32d.
Do. Good	"	.....

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	326,500	272,000
Barsee and Nuggur	82,000	68,000
Berar	563,000	333,000
Hingunghat	11,000	8,500
Dhollera	154,500	57,500
Broach	80,500	90,000
Bengals	204,500	156,000
Persian and Sind	4,500	12,000
Compta and Dharwar	2,500	5,500
Total.	1,429,000	10,02,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	59,611	76,695	47,856
From 1st Jan. to 20th April 1899	1,210,607	836,182	968,670
Clearances to Great Britain an. Continent.			
For the week	7,185	28,460	17,408
From 1st Jan. to 20th April 1899	293,086	185,667	286,767
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	40,235	8,872	13,634
From 1st Jan. to 20th April 1899	214,874	143,238	211,314

WHEAT has been a steady market, with a small demand. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 23	per candy.
Do 85 per cent	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-1-9	per cwt
Red Delhi	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 27	per candy
Red Ahmedabad	" 26	"
Hard Red	" 25	"

SEEDS are firm in tone, and prices are partially higher by Re. 1-4 to 1-2 per cwt, closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	5-15-0 " "
Do. Do. Cawnpore	"	5-11-0 " "
Do. Red Do.	"	5-10-0 " "
Gingelly, White	"	36-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	33-0-0 " "

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	158,174	336,999	37,326
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April	1,345,994	1,822,407	381,133
Linseed for the week	109,132	108,598	9,262
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April	1,076,134	992,046	91,723
Rapeseed for the week.....	96,029	99,535	55,333
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April.....	537,655	557,965	185,949
Gingellyseed for the week	15,090	37,155	11,553
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April	922,604	973,259	330,146

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	29,072	193,450	.....
Do. from 1st January to 20th April ...	801,521	511,302	811
Linseed for the week	44,251	50,535	8,201
Do. from 1st January to 20th April	839,544	797,044	153,668
Rapeseed for the week ...	60,18	134,135	37,717
Do. from 1st January to 20th April	423,374	508,534	173,433
Gingellyseed for the week...	22,529	77,950	31,703
Do. from 1st January to 20th April	10,29,100	845,572	235,433

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats dull

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 11-16

2½ per cent. Reduced 102

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 66 11-16

Bar Silver 27 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,000,000; Increase £700,000; Public Deposits £12,400,000; Increase £500,000; Other Deposits £38,100,000; Increase £100,000; Other Securities £34,100,000; Decrease £300,000; Notes and Golds £30,300,000; Increase £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, arrived here, yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived here, this afternoon.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 23.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C.—Hymns—138, 322 and 199.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 137 and 138. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Marchant in E flat. Anthem—"The radiant Moon hath passed away."—Mendelsohon.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 167, 289 and 334.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 4, 504 and 545.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 326, 123 and 210.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. Marshall Harfley (of London) Sunday School Anniversary Sermons.
8 p.m.—Social Hour (open to all).

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

(Church of Scotland.)

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Psalm 125. Hymns 127, 103 and 211.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 23. Hymns 273, 174 and 22.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 238, 255 and 23. Psalm 84, tune 129.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 178, 191 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 271, 290 and 232.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A Roberts.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
No morning Service.

SAMEN'S REST,

Frere Road, Prince's Dock.

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service and Sermon.
All sea men and straogers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,

Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 210, 323 and 312.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 292 and 230.
6-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 540, 523 and 303.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

Incumbent Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins, Hymns 325 and 194.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 165, 271, 291 and 307.

THE MANDVIE CHAPEL.

7 a.m.—His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will perform the ceremony of blessing the newly-erected Chapel of Saint Ignatius in Mandvie, which will be followed by Holy Mass with General Communion.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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2-3 THE WEEK.
4-5 Extensive Fire at Frere Bunder—MILITARY NEWS—INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
6 Exhibition at the School of Art—Burmese and the Myingun Prince.
7-8 Notes From Ahmedabad—Jiggars, Chiggers or Burrowing Fleas.
9 Burmese Cure for Hydrophobia—The Junagadh Festivities—The s. s. Caledonia—The Little Monsoon Approaching.
10 SPORTING NEWS; Mr. J. L. Symons' Races—Yacht Club Races—Indian Volunteer Rifle Association—The Chitral Reliefs—The Simla Season.
11 Municipal Standing Committee—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Mines and Minerals in Assam—Mr. Sassoon J. David's Departure for Europe.
12 LEADING ARTICLES; Early Attempts to Reach India—The Communicating of Leprosy.
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15 Bombay Season Reports—The Lighting of the Red Sea.
16 The City Mortality—Bombay Port Trust.
17 Sequel to the Alleged Blackmailing Case—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
18-19 Presidency Plague Mortality—High Court—Original Side.
21 Charge of Defamation Against a Sporting Paper—BENGAL—MADRAS—Bank of Bombay.
22 Calcutta Turf Club—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—OFFICIAL GAZETTES, Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
23 B. B. and C. I. Railway—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Madras—Gold and Silver.
24 ADVERTISEMENT.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Price Current—FREIGHTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

D'SILVA—In loving memory of SEBASTIAN J. D'SILVA, late Warden of the Church of N. S. de Salvação, who died at Worlee, on the 22nd April, 1898, by his sorrowing sons and daughter.

"We have loved him during life; let
us not forget after his death—Matt;
To Him praise, glory without end,
And adoration be;
O Jesus, grant him to ascend,
And reign in heaven with thee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MCELHINNY—JACKSON—April 3, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. F. W. Saunters, Captain W J McElhinny, Royal Engineers, to Nora Evelyn, second daughter of the late Major W. Jackson, and of Mrs Jackson, Bedford.

DEATHS.

MISPELAAR—April 10, Clare Cherry, the dearly beloved daughter of the late Rotney Mespelaar, after a short but very painful illness, being the result of a severe burn, aged 19 years, 10 months and 27 days.

WATSON—April 16, at No. 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Emma, the dearly beloved wife of Captain J. Watson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

THE judges sitting in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune and Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, advised by Trinity Masters, have answered the questions submitted to them by the Board of Trade regarding the stranding of the P. and O. steamship China on the island of Perim, in a way which will be much appreciated by the mercantile marine as a body. No one at all conversant with the customs of our large mercantile marine, more particularly the relations which subsist between commanders and officers, could have doubted for one moment that a serious injustice was done to the second supernumerary officer, Mr. Crawford, by the finding of the Aden Court. It will be remembered that the Aden Court, which consisted of the Resident as President, Commander Ian Mackenzie Fraser, D. S. O., R. N., and Commander Henry Brown Simpson, R. I. M., as assessors, suspended the certificate of the master of the China, and severely censured the conduct of Mr. Crawford for not having, when officer of the watch, been more insistent in placing his opinion of the unsatisfactory position of the vessel before his commander. A very serious error was made in the composition of the Court of Enquiry which was necessitated by the stranding of the China, for by the Merchant Shipping Act it is laid down that the assessors to any Court of Enquiry shall have had experience in the merchant service, and that this is a wise and just proviso cannot be doubted. In the case in question it is to be noted that, although both assessors had such experience, yet it is of a very unsatisfactory nature when we remember the importance of the investigation; for it was an investigation which called for experience which should not only be recent, but which should particularly be cognisant of the customs prevailing in large steamship lines. The qualifications which enabled Commander Fraser, R. N., to act as assessor, were the possession of a Board of Trade certificate as Master, and the fact that he had, for a short time, acted as master of a small British steamer engaged in the Government service on the East Coast of Africa. Commander Simpson, like nearly all his confreres in the Indian Marine, commenced his sea career in the merchant service, afterwards transferring his services to the Government of India. That he should, after many years in Government employ, be in touch with the state of things now existing in the mercantile marine, could hardly be expected; and although his duties as Port Officer may have enabled him to learn somewhat of the conditions of such a service as the P. and O., it would have been far better had the Board of Trade regulations been interpreted more in the spirit than according to the strict letter of the law. It may be that as Aden is more or less a port of call, some difficulty might have been experienced in following the usual custom of obtaining the services of a master whose vessel would be in port during the enquiry. But when we remember that a large number of vessels unload cargoes of coal at that port, it should not have been impossible to secure the services of men whose qualifications would have been indubitable. Had such a course been followed, we might never have heard of the censure passed on Mr. Crawford; and the P. and O. Co. and Captain De Horne would have been saved much unnecessary trouble and wrong, to say nothing of the annoyance caused to Mr. Crawford during the long period he has had to submit to an unmerited stigma on his professional character.

We do not wish to criticise the action of Captain De Horne on the night of the 24th March, 1898, with unnecessary harshness, more especially as he has paid heavily for his indiscretion; but it is necessary to point out that had he looked more closely after the navigation of his ship—for which before the Board of Trade he is actually responsible—the China would probably never have run into a position of danger. The master never appeared to have any doubts as to the position of his ship, but had he been more in evidence on the bridge, it is incredible that his suspicions should not have been aroused equally with Mr. Crawford's. The conduct of the latter appears to us to have been dictated by sound common-sense coupled with a knowledge of his position with regard to his commander. When the Aden Court censured him, and said that the master appeared to have been badly served by his officers, the members of that Court were presumably thinking of the usages obtaining in their respective services, for they were certainly not acquainted with the respective positions occupied by masters and officers in the merchant service, for had they been, that censure would never have been passed. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Crawford informed the master that the ship was, in his opinion, out of her course. Having done this, and the master having taken charge of the bridge, his responsibility ceased; for it is a well known rule in the mercantile marine that when the master once ascends the bridge ladder and steps upon the bridge, he takes over charge and remains responsible until he leaves the bridge. To this rule there may possibly be exceptions. But there is only one line where it does not obtain, and that is Alfred Holt's China steamers sailing from Liverpool to the East. In that line it is customary, we believe, for the master when going on the bridge to distinctly inform the officer of the watch if he intends to take charge, and until he does so the officer remains responsible. When Mr. Crawford had once called the attention of the master to the ship's position, and had made clear to him that he suspected the assumed position to be erroneous, by the unwritten laws of the service, he had done everything that was necessary, for it is quite unnecessary, and tending to insubordination to repeat doubts as to the advisability of a course to a superior officer. It would also be a matter for regret had the Court maintained that Mr. Crawford should have acted with more insistence, for it must be remembered that, although a strict discipline exists in the P. and O. and other large passenger lines, discipline in the general run of ships sailing under the British flag has almost reached vanishing point. Had the law been otherwise interpreted, it would have led to endless confusion, and would have formed a most dangerous precedent for the junior officers of tramps and sailing ships who, oftentimes disagreeing with the actions of their commanders, would have thought themselves perfectly justified in insisting that their views should be treated with the consideration to which, in their own opinion, they were entitled. In days gone by the law has looked with a very severe eye on the officer who sought to usurp the functions of the master, and this has enabled the master to maintain his authority in many cases when a loss of that authority would have proved fatally disastrous. On board ship, more than in any other place in the world, the master or commander must be supreme, and as he solely is invested with great responsibilities, so must he, and he alone, answer for his own mistakes.

Another point which the Court failed to grasp the importance of, when it was asserted that Mr. Crawford did not insist sufficiently on his own views, is that the conditions of service make it absolutely impossible that any officer who wishes to rise in his profession should run counter, or in any way make himself objectionable to, his commander. In many cases the directors of a large company are entirely dependent upon the reports of their commanders for information regarding the capabilities of the junior officers, and this being so, it is easily seen that no junior officer can afford to incur the ill-well of his senior. If a man has, after many years, service, obtained the rank of chief officer, and by some means or other he makes himself so objectionable that the directors decide to dispense with his services, he will leave that company under a cloud, and if he wishes to join any other line he must do so, not as chief officer, but as the most junior officer in that company's service. It will therefore be seen that an officer in a good line cannot afford to imperil the work of years by placing his own views too prominently in opposition to those of his commander. Had the finding of the Aden Court been allowed to stand, the curious result would have followed, that whereas in the big lines a great responsibility would have been placed on the officers,—a responsibility which they would have been unable to define without a proper legal pronouncement—in the large number of tramps and smaller liners, where the officers change frequently and the inducements to remain are often *nil*, a very perceptible weakening of an authority, which is now little more than a name, would soon be noticeable. That the finding of the Aden Court was not allowed to pass without protest is due largely to the persistent efforts made by the societies for the protection of the interests of commanders and officers of the Merchant Service. The two most prominent of these, the Shipmasters and Officers' Society of London, and the Merchant Service Guild of Liverpool, have frequently done yeoman service by moving the Board of Trade to revise cases in which Courts abroad have returned findings which were deemed unjust, and the large number of cases in which the findings of these Courts have been set aside by a competent tribunal at home—either on the ground of illegal composition of the Court, or a verdict opposed to the weight of evidence—shows that it is time that more care should be exercised, and that the regulations should be carefully carried out. Of course, the best method of procedure would be for all enquiries to be held at home, but this would involve too great expense and delay. If, however, we are in the future to see more fiascos like the "China" case, even such a dilatory and expensive method would be welcomed, for it would be more economical to send witnesses and evidence straight home, than to bear the expense of conducting two enquiries, one on the spot and the other in England.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB has recently delivered a lecture on American municipalities, which, it is admitted, are the weak point in the American Constitution. In the first place, they are almost incredibly corrupt, and fall far below the standard of municipal efficiency set by an English or German town. An alderman in the United States naturally looks upon his official position as capable of bringing him a few thousand pounds profit, while every New York official gets back with interest his contributions to Tammany by levying blackmail on the big business corporations and the public. Corruption practically predominates every city and important town in America, notwithstanding which party is in power. Mr. Webb attributes the faults of the American Government to the psychological peculiarities of the American people, who do not believe in and do not respect government. Civilisation and individual freedom depend on a perfect governmental organisation, and it seems rather unnatural to expect American citizens to take any part in municipal work unless the "almighty dollar" has something to do with such labour. Americans are a kindly and generous people, but they are imbued with the ideas of the early English economists, that the dominant and all pervading motive of mankind is and should be pecuniary self-interest. Another great fault of the Americans is their overweening conceit that every man by nature is capable of deciding every problem of life as it arises. This has no doubt led to a contempt for expert knowledge, a disbelief in a trained Civil Service, and generally a total failure to appreciate the distinction between the functions of the elected representative and those of the salaried official. American reformers are striving hard to improve their municipal government, and in almost every city a vis

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

A slight scene arising out of a discussion on the Indian Sugar Duties took place in the House of Commons, last evening.

Lord George Hamilton, in replying to a question by Mr. J. M. Maclean, member for Cardiff, stated that the exportation of sugar from Great Britain to India averaged 900 tons.

Mr. Maclean began reading figures traversing this statement, when the Speaker of the House ruled that he was out of order. Mr. Maclean, persisting in continuing his remarks, a great uproar ensued, during which the member for Cardiff took a seat on the Radical benches, and shortly afterwards quitted the House.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

M. Doumer, Governor of French Indo-China, arrived at Bangkok, on the 16th instant.

The king warmly received the French representative, indicating a wish on the part of his Majesty to resume friendly relations with France.

THE GARRISON OF CHITRAL.

THE DELAY EXPLAINED.

APRIL 20.

Lord George Hamilton stated in the House of Commons, to-day, that the Indian Government was considering certain proposals which, by changes of position and defensive works, would permit of a reduction in the garrison of Chitral. In the meanwhile the reliefs were postponed, pending a decision being arrived at.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

Replying to Sir W. Wedderburn, the Secretary of State declined to interfere with the decision of the Bombay Government regarding the Natu Brothers, or to give any pledge for future action.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND THE NEW DUTIES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply to a question, said he believed that Indian securities would be included under the new Stamp duties, but there was some difficulty about rupee paper.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

It is said Lady Curzon contemplates holding a Drawing-room in Simla, this season.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SURVEYS.

General Strahan, Director General, Survey Department, India, has arrived here on special duty.

RAIDING IN CHILAS DISTRICT.

A BIG QUARREL AVERTED.

TWO HUNDRED ARMED MEN DISPERSED WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

News now received shows that some 200 armed men from Thor, in Chilas District, raided into Hodar, in the beginning of the present month, and looted the Gujar colony at the head of the valley. Their ostensible object was the retaliation for the abduction of a Gujar woman from Thor by a man of Hodar.

The gathering was promptly dispersed by one of Lieutenant Dew's levy leaders, who took his levies to the place, and stopped without bloodshed what threatened to become a big quarrel.

The Thor men returned the property they had looted.

INDO-PERSIAN TRADE.

THE NEW SEISTAN ROUTE.

Despite the continuation of exceptional and unfavourable circumstances, trade on the new Seistan route between India and Persia continues to expand. Returns made up at Nushki for the year ending the 31st ultimo, show an increase of one and a-quarter lakhs over the previous twelve months. One result of the traffic has been to bring in grain, which has now fallen at Nushki to 22 seers per rupee.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain McGeorge, Station Staff Officer, Kamptee, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpore District, during Major Bethune's absence, on four months' leave.

Lieutenant McHarg, R. E., is posted to Bombay Command, Military Works.

Colonel Spencer, Staff Corps, L. H. Tucker, General List Infantry, and Brigadier-General E. A. Money, are permitted to reside outside India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the title of the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda is changed to Resident at Baroda.

Mr. A. Warden officiates as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, vice Mr. Harrison, on privilege leave.

Captain Tighe, Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Government College at Ajmere, is granted two years' furlough.

Mr. L. T. Harris officiates as Collector at Bangalore.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major R. J. Windle, A.M.C., is posted for plague duty in Bombay.

The Epidemic of plague is notified to have disappeared from Tamatave.

Lorenzo Marques withdraws prohibition against dhurra and millets seeds from India.

Lieutenant Walker, 32nd Bombay Infantry, is posted for employment as Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Application is notified to the Cantonment of Sutna, in the Central India Agency, of most of the Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Lalkaka, Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Provinces and Berar, is granted one month's leave; Mr. R. H. Granger officiating.

Mr. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has one month's privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Hepper, Assistant Engineer, Karachi, officiates as Executive Engineer, vice C. D. D. Wilson, on three months' leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Oliver is gazetted Second Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, vice Parrott, promoted.

Second Lieutenants J. A. Williams, B. H. Rustomji and C. S. Anderson are promoted to be Lieutenants, Sind Volunteer Rifles, vice Sladen, Wright and Cumming.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander H. B. Hooper has an extension of leave to 16th September pending retirement.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RALLI.

POONA, APRIL 21.

Captain Ralli, belonging to the 2nd Royal Scots, who had been very sick in the hospital from a complication of diseases, died shortly before noon, to-day. The deceased was a popular officer, who had taken over the Poona foxhounds for the season.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieutenant Robinson, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, to officiate as Superintendent of the 1st Class Gymnasium at Poona, during the absence, on leave, to England, of Captain Roche. Lieutenant Dougherty, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, is transferred temporarily to the Erinpura Irregular Force for duty as officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, during the absence of Captain Hughes, on leave, in India, or until further orders.

Military Works Department.—Captain Dunsterville, R.E., attached Officer, Poona Division, Military Works, is transferred to charge of Bombay Division, Military Works.

Army Medical Staff.—Under instructions from the War Office, Surgeon-General Price is ordered to proceed at once to Cairo as Principal Medical Officer in Egypt, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Taylor, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Melville, 17th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Hurst, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Second Lieutenant Hutchinson, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Bruce, 24th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Ashburner, 24th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Cheveneux Trench, 26th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenants Steele and G. Newcome, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Mullins, on promotion to that rank from Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery, Karachi, has been posted to No. 6 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and is to be directed to join the same for duty.

Major du Boulay, on resignation of his appointment on the staff, has been posted to No. 25 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, and placed under orders to embark for India.

Major Chance, R. A., on vacating his appointment on staff in India, has been posted to the 8th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Ryall, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

Owing to a fatal case of plague having occurred in a troop train, all the troops when moving by rail in troop trains from plague-infected stations must be thoroughly inspected on the day of their departure by the Medical Officer, who will furnish a certificate that this has been done. This certificate should be handed over to the officer proceeding in charge of the troops, who should present it, whenever he is required to do so, to the Railway plague inspection authorities *en route*.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Sergeant, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 14th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service eighth year commenced 25th November 1898); Captain Heyman, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, for six months (pension service twentieth year commenced 13th April), and Lieutenant Prevost, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 25th Bombay Rifles, for six months (pension service ninth year commenced 28th June 1898).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major Saules, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 16th Bombay Infantry, for six months (pension service twenty-first year commenced 1st May 1898.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment—Captain Lang, for 6 months, on private affairs, out of India; 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry—Captain Gordon, 10 months, on private affairs, out of India; 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment—Major Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia, Bombay and Madras Commands, 90 days' privilege leave, out of India; 20th Hussars—Captain Jones from 13th April to 26th September on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Command Order, No. 99, of 1899; and 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment—Lieutenant Stoddard, from 8th April to 23rd September, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Command Order, No. 538, of 1898.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Clapham, 6 months, on medical certificate in India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Caledonia," Captain E. H. Gordon, will sail to-day, for London, Marseilles and Brindisi, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

Allan Mr J P
Allan Mrs Jack
Allen Mr C H
Aitken Mr
Ashton Mr and Mrs A H
Adams Mrs and child
Aikman Mrs M
Aikman Miss
Armitage Mr W T
Ancosley Miss
Allan Mr J
Allen Mr A
Apothoyo Mrs K P
Beeley Mr J G
Beesley Mrs child and two infants
Brue Lt J
Beeson Hon Mr Justice R S
Benson " "
Burn Mr R N
Barrett Mr and Mrs C H and two children
Brown Mr and Mrs C
Bell Lieut E F
Brodie Lieut
Brackenbury Col and Mrs M C
Bird Mrs W J A and child
Brace Mr
Button Major H G
Bailey Capt H H
Bariff Lieut R M
Bolitho Miss
Barr Col D W K
Brown Miss A
Bruce Lt J
Brown Capt H F Darrell
Brown Miss A
Bailey Capt H V
Bark ley Capt R B
Beier Mr
Bonnaud Miss
Bonnaud Mr C
Broadbent Capt J E
Bosant Mrs Annie
Blacck Mr G
Birkmyer Mr
Bird Major Genl Sir Corril K C I E, K C B
Bird Lady
Carlisle Mrs 2 infants and 3 children
Clarke Mr T L
Cuningham Sir W J
Cotgrave Mr H Forbes
Cotgrave Mr and Miss
Cunningham Mr
Carr Mr and Mrs F C
Carver Miss
Cogswell Mr M J
Campbell Lieut D G M
Chalmers Mr Mrs H and infant
Croker Jr F W
Clair Hon L M St
Courjeon Miss
Clarke Mrs C
Cait erwood Mrs
Crowe The Hon Mr Justice W H
Childs Capt L J
Davis Miss Price
Daly Mr W H
Dawson Mr J A
Deane Lieut-Col A I M S
Davood Mr J
Dr Mollahan
David Mrs and child
David two Misses
De Trenor Mrs
David Mr Sassoon J
Dent Miss
D'Fraze Miss B
Phillips Capt Ivor
Peebles Capt E C
Pholps Mr
Ryan Mrs T C
Robinson Mr
Robinson Miss
Roper Mr C R
Rivett-Carnac Mrs
Riley Mr E B
Roper Mr C R
Rondilson Mr A
Robertson Sir G
Robson Mrs S
Ramsay Col and Mrs
Reid Capt C G
Rankin Mr F T
Rooke Miss
Rowe Mr J A
Radcliffe Mr
Rodeson and Mrs
Symons Mr J S
Starling Mr M H
Strachey Lady K and maid
Shaw Sergeant and Mrs Wm
Stirling Lieut
Sampson-Soo Mr and Mrs J
Sandilands Capt H G
Scudamore Major C
Strachey Mrs E
Smith Mr and Mrs H S
Shakespear Major J
Sullivan Mr W S
Soloman Mrs H
Saunders Capt G L
Sifton Goldie Mr
Scott Mr Basil
Solomon Mrs H
Simpson Mr J A
Smithe Mr B G
Scott Capt and Mrs L B
Salze Mr W
Seawright Mr
Simpson Sir B
Scott Capt and Mrs L B
Symons Lady
Shaw Mrs T W
Schubrick Mr H
Stephanson Capt J
Stephenson Mrs
Stephen Mr J A
Turner Mr R B
Tucker Mr W R
Thomson Lt A C
Thonson Lt-Col S J
Taylor Major F E N
Tales Mr and Mrs
Thibaut Mr G
Tarver Mr and Mrs H
Thomson Lt-Col H
Thomson Mrs
Tucker Mrs
Turnbull Mr
Turpin Mr
Treves Sir A C
Trevor Miss
Underhill Mrs F W
Underhill Miss
Underhill Mr Jr
Vakil Mr Nawroji P
Vickers Mr and Mrs W
Volokmann Mr
Wilson Mr C H
Williams Very Lt G M
Wray Mr G B S
Wilson Capt P W De
Wellington Mr and Mrs J
Ward Mr and Mrs J
Ward two Misses
Yarman Mr Wm
Wilson Mr W
Wilson Mrs child and infant
White Mrs
Wawn Mr
Wallich Mr and Mrs H C two children and infant
Williamson Mr and Miss R M
White Mr W
Wood Miss
Yates Mr and Mrs R B
Lincoln Miss
Lees Miss K
Le-s Miss
Leighton Mr D E W
Lean Lt-Col W W
Lemarchand Mrs C H
Motha Mr V B
Mayston Mr H
Mills Mr H E G
Macnab Mr
McGrigor Mr
Morgan Mr and Mrs H R and child
Mclellan Mr and Mrs
Morris Mr C
Main Mrs J E
Martin Mr George
Martin Miss
Mackenzie Mr G
Morton Major-General G de C
Miller Mr E
Mayes Mr and Mrs J C
Macnabb Mr
Miller Mr J
Maxwell Mr and Mrs Maxward
Muir Mr J
Mclver Mrs
Macrae Mr F C
Macrae Mr F G
Molyneux Capt E
Marsland two Miss
Nelson Mr K A
Noaman Mr W J and Miss
Nicholson Miss
Newhouse Miss
Nawab Pestonjee Vakil
Nicholson Mrs 2 children and inf nt
Newton Mrs A
Newill Lt-Col J H
O'Donnell Mr C J
O'Connell Mrs
Owen Mr and Mrs A C 2 children and infant
Owen Lieut-Col G P
Owen Miss
O'Brien Lieut-Col B
O'Brien Miss
Owen Dr and Mrs C A and child
Ogden Mr Wm 4 children and infant
O'Donnell Mr C J
O'Donnell Mrs
Pickers Mr H
Purdie Mrs D
Palmer Mr A L H
Pearson Mrs A A
Paterson Mr and Mrs J
Peyton Capt and Mrs A G
Piggott Mr and Mrs T C child and infant
Powell Mr J H
Perreau Mr H M
Perreau Miss
Pope Major W W R A M C
Palmer Mr T G F
Pauk Major H D
Palmer Mr T G F
Pickers Mrs
Price R A M C, Surg Genl
Pearle Mr
Pollock Mr J B
Pallmann Mr H G
Power Sir John
Power Miss
Pascal Dr
Petre Captain B J
Parlauce Mr
Poke Mr Geo H
Porter Mrs
Phillips Capt Ivor
Peebles Capt E C
Pholps Mr
Ryan Mrs T C
Robinson Mr
Robinson Miss
Roper Mr C R
Rivett-Carnac Mrs
Riley Mr E B
Roper Mr C R
Rondilson Mr A
Robertson Sir G
Robson Mrs S
Ramsay Col and Mrs
Reid Capt C G
Rankin Mr F T
Rooke Miss
Rowe Mr J A
Radcliffe Mr
Rodeson and Mrs
Symons Mr J S
Starling Mr M H
Strachey Lady K and maid
Shaw Sergeant and Mrs Wm
Stirling Lieut
Sampson-Soo Mr and Mrs J
Sandilands Capt H G
Scudamore Major C
Strachey Mrs E
Smith Mr and Mrs H S
Shakespear Major J
Sullivan Mr W S
Soloman Mrs H
Saunders Capt G L
Sifton Goldie Mr
Scott Mr Basil
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Simpson Mr J A
Smithe Mr B G
Scott Capt and Mrs L B
Salze Mr W
Seawright Mr
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Shaw Mrs T W
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Stephen Mr J A
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Taylor Major F E N
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Thibaut Mr G
Tarver Mr and Mrs H
Thomson Lt-Col H
Thomson Mrs
Tucker Mrs
Turnbull Mr
Turpin Mr
Treves Sir A C
Trevor Miss
Underhill Mrs F W
Underhill Miss
Underhill Mr Jr
Vakil Mr Nawroji P
Vickers Mr and Mrs W
Volokmann Mr
Wilson Mr C H
Williams Very Lt G M
Wray Mr G B S
Wilson Capt P W De
Wellington Mr and Mrs J
Ward Mr and Mrs J
Ward two Misses
Yarman Mr Wm
Wilson Mr W
Wilson Mrs child and infant
White Mrs
Wawn Mr
Wallich Mr and Mrs H C two children and infant
Williamson Mr and Miss R M
White Mr W
Wood Miss
Yates Mr and Mrs R B
Lyall Miss
Lyall Mr and Mrs D R
Lyall Miss

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MARCH 31.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, whose letters always command respect and a hearing, has been calling attention to the question of party Government. He shows that it is comparatively a new thing, and he proves that it is an unnecessary thing. Had he waited a few days he would have been able to adduce, by the example of the London Bill, that it may be a most mischievous thing. The bill has already passed the second reading. Yet nothing is more certain than the fact that, if such a measure had been laid before the House for an impartial discussion, the single speech of Mr. Herbert Gladstone would have sent it flying out of the window. Commission upon commission has urged the necessity of preserving the unity of London. Not only do sentiment and patriotism demand that the ancient City shall not be broken up into twenty modern boroughs, each with a semblance of power, but our interests, highest and lowest, demand that this vast area shall be governed by one central body and by many inferior local bodies. The Gas, Water, Tram, Omnibus, Railway Companies ignore, and will continue to ignore, the artificial centres. The School Board, the Police, the Fire Brigade, the Sewage system, the Food supplies, the trade and shipping, the Imperial offices, all ignore the new local authorities. Why this attempt to set up sham boroughs, which will have no power to do more than the present Vestries, at the expense of detroying the unity of London?

There is talk of opposition in the City to any system which would give the central authority to the City. Why should there be opposition? It would be quite feasible to convert the Court of Common Council into a Court for the whole of London. Existing rights need not be interfered with; the present aldermen might go on in their offices till death, being replaced as they died by others elected after the new fashion; the wards might become large areas of Greater London as well as small areas of the City; and since the City itself receives the men of all the suburbs every day, since it pays for all, provides all, and maintains all, the electors would all, directly or indirectly, belong to the City. There would be no wrench, no dislocation. The City Corporation and the County Council would absorb each other. But there is another consideration. It is to me perfectly plain that nothing permanent is possible, except such an arrangement as this. As I said above, every Royal Commission sits, considers, reports, and demands unity. The Government of the day cannot rise to the occasion; they cannot find a statesman wise enough to understand the situation; they are afraid of it as of a thing too big to tackle; they tamper with it; they make feeble compromises; a County Council shall be created outside the City; there shall be unity with the City left out. This will not work; there must be another shuffle of the cards. No unity at all this time; but the County Council must not be allowed to grow too strong. Now they may do what they please; tinker and tamper, and meddle and spoil. There is one thing, and only one thing, possible; to this we must come. It is the unity of London, with the Guildhall, the Mansion House, St. Paul's, the Bank, and the Royal Exchange, as the visible centres of authority, law, dignity, and history.

On the ever vexed question of women's education it is well to have a war cry. Mr. Chauncey Depew has provided one for those New York girls who believe in the superiority of the university course and the classical mill. His watchword is so beautifully alliterative that it is certain to catch on, and even to make converts by the thousand. "Greek," he says, "not Gravy." "Greek, not Gravy." Heard one ever the noblest aspirations of a great party put more tersely and more completely? The words ring in the brain. "Greek, not Gravy." Who would not wish to have found this phrase? After this the speaker on the other side merely bleats—feebly bleats—when he states that "American girls are the worst cooks in the world." Dear me! And so many of them have to cook! I observed the other day, in Mr. Charles Sheldon's sermon-stories, that the wives of the American clergy of the West seem to do all the cooking themselves; they also shake the beds and make the beds, and scrub the steps, because they have no servants. If I were an American minister of the Far West I should alter the war cry and say, "Gravy, not Greek," even though it parted me from the half of my soul, and left my Lalage to pore in lonely learning over her Aristotle and her Sophocles. "Gravy, not Greek," I should murmur sadly at the railway station on my way to Oregon.

Wanted, a statue. That is to say, wanted to know what has become of a statue. It formerly stood in front of the old Town Hall, Southwark, where it was placed in the year before the death of the King, Charles II., whom it represented. In the year 1793 the old hall was pulled down, and with it the statue. By this time enthusiasm for the memory of Charles had greatly declined, and nobody proposed to put him up again in his former place of honour. Certain residents, however, bought the monument—for what is stated for how much or of whom—and set it up in Three Crown Court. This court lay south of St. Saviour's Church; it was an open "place" of small dimensions; in the O. S. map it is marked as Three Crown Square. I have an engraving of the statue. The reason why I inquire after its present situation is that, if the picture resembles the statue, London has lost one of its finest ornaments. The king used to stand between two lamps, on the roof of a little brick watch house where the constable received charges all night. He was clad, apparently, in a rail-way rug, thrown over his other garments; he bent slightly forward; his right hand, concealed behind the rug, was placed over the region where some people have a heart; his face betokened the deepest feeling possible for this sov reign, the emotion, namely, produced by the discovery of some internal and alarming pain. I should like to know where this statue has been deposited.

An American paper is responsible for the following. It says that, by the law of Bermuda, if a Bermudan girl marries an alien—say an American—all her real property is confiscated by the colonial Government. My American editor suggests that a similar law might be passed in the United States, so as to prevent foreigners carrying off their heiresses with their millions. For foreigners read the British heir to a coronet, or the Briton possessed of one. There should be no free trade in wedding rings any more than in other articles of foreign manufacture. But is there such a law in Bermuda? And how long has that colony possessed the right of making and passing laws affecting rights in property? However, the assertion that there is such a law opens up a field for journalistic comment. The Elizabethan dramatists used to practise the same pardonable habit of creating a plot by means of law which they invented for the occasion.

The last time I crossed the Fen country it was a grey over-clouded day; everything above and below was forbidding. The flat country stretched out to right and left; the flat road kept on straight and level till it ended in a point; the black ditches lay stagnant beside the black fields; the trees, where there were any, looked gloomy and miserable. The sky above was as sad as the fen below. Now, on the other hand, this time I found a clear sunshine and a blue sky, not without clouds to deepen and intensify the colour; almost a South African sky. The fen stretched out right and left and straight ahead; the dykes and ditches reflected the blue sky as danced and glittered in the breeze; the dark earth waiting for the spring had already a faint touch of green upon it; the trees, when one passed a church, visibly rejoiced in the early sunshine; I never saw a sky so large or so deep; one was actually in the exact centre of the great celestial globe; a whole hemisphere lay above us; the eyes looked straight from the centre into the circumference, the boundless space, which is the mystery of mysteries. And one understood the passionate love which some men have for the Fens. It is as the love that the Bedawi has for the desert, or as the love which the Swiss has for his mountains.

There are three towns on the East Coast of England which I love above all their fellows. They are Yarmouth, Lynn Regis, and Hull. It is of the second that I speak, because I am writing this note in an ancient hostelry in that ancient town. It is not a large place, but there is in it a whole treasury—a museum—of things old and picturesque. It reminds one, being wide and straggling and thinly populated, of Bruges, though its buildings are more Dutch than Flemish. You may read in your guide-book the history of the town and all about the principal buildings. And then you may wander about the streets and pick up a few things for yourself—the things which always escape the guide-book man. In fact, though I owe a deep debt of gratitude to him, and always read him carefully, I sometimes think that he walks through the streets without a notebook, or even that he does not walk through the streets at all, which is like reviewing a book without reading it. For instance, my guide-book mentions gateways in the streets. To be sure there are gateways. Did it not occur to him to find out what is behind the gateways? Now, my reader, you will yourself visit Lynn Regis, I hope; in short, I want to interest you in the place. It is one of the quaintest of "old time" towns. First, of course, go to see all that the guide-book tells you to see, especially the chapel on the ancient embankment, the only chapel of the kind in England, and having only one chapel like it in France—my guide-book says in Amboise, but, so far as my recollection goes, there is no building at Amboise like that of Lynn. And my late friend, Prof. H. L., architect and scholar, told me once that the only building like that of the Lynn Chapel is one on the old town wall of Bordeaux.

Then look out for yourself. Walk about the streets with your eyes open. Go through the gateways, and you will find courts. Yes, courts—any number of courts; you never saw so many courts. Narrow passages there are in Yarmouth—the "Rows" built end on to the sea for purposes of defence; narrow lanes at Whitby, and at Staithes and at Boston; but here there are courts. The distinctive feature of Lynn is its multitude of small courts. As you walk along the streets you observe an ancient gateway, sometimes of stone, an arch of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Go through the gate; you pass under a low passage into a court—not a narrow alley for the most part, but a small square. This square is sometimes surrounded by tiny cottages, deserted and ruinous, their windows boarded up, the glass broken; sometimes by decent small houses, whose brick-work, high-tiled roofs, and doorways proclaim their antiquity; sometimes by respectable houses, either with the Georgian flat facade and sash windows with thick frames, or with the casement window of earlier date, with small panes and leaden frame. Sometimes you come upon a little garden; in one case I found an ancient brick tower at the end of the garden. Sometimes you come upon houses covered with creepers; in one court you find yourself in the most lovely square imaginable, the walls with their ancient windows covered with ivy—the dormer windows looking down upon the tiny square, and no sign of habitation save when a girl flitting across the court reminded one of love and life in the courts of age and decay. The courts are for the most part paved with large cobbles—the primitive pavement which made life a pilgrimage worse than that of the peas in the shoe; to meet modern luxury a narrow flagged causeway is constructed across the court. These courts tell a tale of ancient prosperity; the town lay protected from its greatest enemy, the sea, by embankments; from the less dreaded enemy, the pirate, by its walls. It was a town of great trade; it became full of people; then the passages were constructed from the street to the gardens, and in the gardens these courts were put up, with cottages for the people. Their number proves the former prosperity of the place; their desertion and decay prove its decline. The two great churches attest the piety as well as the wealth of the people; they belong to the fifteenth century; it was lucky they were built then, otherwise the town of Lynn would certainly have had no great church. They talk of certain memorable citizens of Lynn. I will only mention one. He lies in St. Nicholas Church, just within the south porch. It is none other than Robinson Crusoe, who died in 1708, being then sixty-two years of age. I should have thought, considering his many adventures, that he was, at least, half a century older; if you work out Defoe's heroes and heroines, you will find them at their youngest and best at about seventy. And why do they put after his name the word "upholder," which signifies "undertaker." Upholder of enterprise, certainly; upholder of the brave heart; upholder of perennial youth, if you please; but upholder of the mystery of mourning—the craft of the Croquemort? Never! One is pleased to observe by reading the names of living citizens affixed to office and shop that Robinson has descendants still living.

Besides the gateways and the courts, Lynn has got other little points which somehow do not get into the guide-books. For instance, there is a short piece of broken town wall left. It is a very odd piece of wall, because it consists of a row of brick recesses, the like of which I never saw in a town wall; the defence of the place could hardly be conducted by valiant defenders who retreated into these recesses when the arrows began to fly, and waited there till the enemy leaped over the wall. Then there are picturesque streets, consisting—it must be admitted—of mean houses, but extremely effective in their line and their general effect. And south of the great church is another mean street, a small bye-street called Priory-lane, where the walls are partly of stone, partly of old bricks, partly of new; they are also covered with fragments, reminiscences or survivals of gateways and windows. If you pursue your investigations farther, you will learn that this side of the street consists of cottages placed within the walls of a long narrow building, which I take to have been the former dormitory of the monastic house which once stood here, of which this is the only fragment left.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE great event of the week was the celebration of the coming of age of the National Cyclists' Union by the holding of a ban quet at the Trocadero, presided over by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Balfour was only present for a short time to deliver his speech, and as he was on his way to the House of Commons to make a far more important and argumentative oration leaving more than a couple of hours, on the London Government Bill, it was an unusually special compliment for him to speak at all. His chief point was the time honoured one, that cycling saved the population of urban districts and carried them to the country in search of health, and with no little pleasure to themselves. It was, in fact, a recital of the chief aspects of the advantages of cycling, deriving any point it might possess from the position of the orator rather than from any great originality. Still, although we all, as cyclists, know it is good, it is also good for an influential cyclist to get up and say so. This cycling is no passing fad if the leader of the House of Commons can pause on the way to a big Government debate to pat bicyclists on the back.

For humour and point, Mr. Herbert Gladstone's speech scored above all the others. He claimed to have broken the law many times, and did not mind confessing it. (If only he could be caught on the footpath!) He described how it might be possible for the punctured tyre of a cabinet minister temporarily disabled from reaching his meeting in time, to cause a state of war. He dealt with the cycling craze as a general habit among members of Parliament, that if ever he saw one limping or bandaged, he did not have to ask what had caused it in general terms, but the plain query, "Skid or collision?" as the sufficients. His best point, kept with the instinct of the true orator to the last, was concerning taxation. He has been waiting, hoping, yearning for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose a tax on cycles, because it would be the best thing that could happen for the opposition. It would lead to such agitation that the Government would be defeated. But he believed no Chancellor in his senses would ever propose such a tax, and supposing one did suffer from a temporary aberration, such a proposal would never be carried.

A sign of the times is an advertisement for four road surveyors for the Country Council holding authority in the West Riding of Yorkshire. One of the conditions upon which their appointment depends is that they must be cyclists, and travel the roads on their cycles. There is much wisdom in this as a cyclist is the keenest detective of badness in roads, and it is truer economy to keep a road good than to wait for it to get bad before repairing it. Every district where the surveyor is a cyclist exhibits that fact in the condition of its roads, and the making of this ability to cycle an essential feature of the appointment of road surveyorship is more pertinent towards the improvement of roads than all the efforts of Unions and Associations. It is when the pocket is touched that Country Councils are moved, and cycling surveyors are true economies.

Mr. Gladstone's allusion to his law breaking as a cyclist must have referred either to footpath riding, scorching, or being without a lamp after dark, as these are the three deadly sins of the cycling state. They are not always regarded as deadly when the policemen are of a sporting nature is very true of scorching and footpath riding, but on the other hand it is seldom that a lightless cyclist is unnoticed. However, the other day a rider, with a refractory acetylene lamp which had struck work and gave forth no more gas, was travelling after dark and was accosted for his offence by policeman. The circumstances were explained, and the officer was lenient, but saved his conscience, by saying "My orders are that cyclists must show a light when passing me. I don't care what that light is." So the rider took the tip and held a lighted match within his lamp at the moment of passing the policeman. All the same it was bad law, as the act says the lamp shall be lighted but a policeman's conscience may be considered sufficiently elastic to cover this difference.

Cock and bull stories have from time to time been invented about the destruction of celluloid gear cases by the friction of the chain or chain-wheel rubbing against them. These can only be pure fiction, as to ignite celluloid a spark is required, and this cannot be produced by rubbing it, however violently, against steel. A falling match would do the damage. A rider without matches last week found his coat burning, and could not account for it in the ordinary way. He now supposes that the heat of the sun had ignited a tube of indiarubber solution which he had in his pocket! Of course the idea is absurd, but it is strange to find many people solemnly believing such nonsense. There are numerous certain suppositions about heat. Some cyclists folk say they dislike rim brakes because they raise the temperature of the rim, and therefore heat the air in the tyre, and cause it to burst, an absurdity only equalled by the suggestion that rim-brakes, develop heat enough to spoil the temper of a rim. As, however, rims are not tempered, the objection is laughable, and, in addition, if so great a heat were developed the brake would suffer long before the rim. The rubbing surface of steel is some distance above the burning point of the leather or vulcanite, of which brake blocks are made.

A footpath rider was recently excused for his offence on the ground that he was a doctor hurrying in a case of extreme urgency to a patient's beside, and now at Dundalk, Father Donelian has been likewise successful in having the summons against him dismissed. He was hastening to attend a sick man with religious consolation, and took to the path in preference to the bad road. The urgency was accepted. This is exactly what cyclists want. They desire urgency to be considered in the matter of footpath riding, and they want it more widely interpreted than as solely applicable to doctors and clergymen on duty. It is not unreasonable to consider it urgently necessary to use the path when the road is smothered with stones.

A libel action is the interesting sequel to the road race held a few weeks ago between Arthur Chas and W. H. Hands. Hands lost but declined to pay, alleging unfairness on the part of Chase. The *Athletic News* commented adversely on the behaviour of Hands. Hands sued the paper for libel. When part heard the case was settled by the paper paying £100 to Hands, on condition that he paid £71 of it to Chase, being the amount of the stake he had withheld. The logic of the settlement is peculiar. The paper said Hands ought to have paid. He only said it libellously. For that they have to pay, but they substantiate their contention that Hands ought to have paid, by making it a condition of their payment. A pretty motion. In which Chase scores without being a litigant at all!

A case of considerable importance to all cyclists and the trade has been recently decided in the Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff was a cycle agent and he sued the defendant for damages for slander. The slander was said to consist in the statement which defendant had made to the effect that plaintiff had abstracted the Dunlop inner tubes from a machine which he had ordered to be fitted with Dunlop tyres, and had substituted old tubes not of Dunlop manufacture. The defendant pleaded justification. In the result, the jury found there had been no slander and also found for the defendant upon his counter claim, wherein he claimed to be recouped the loss he had sustained by reason of his inferior tyres.

During the season of '98, most of the racing cracks confined their operations to unpaced road records, and some very fine rides were accomplished by amateurs and professionals in this direction. Upon reviewing the list of records it is observed that every World's Road Record, made last season stands, to the credit of riders of the "First and Foremost" tyre, *i. e.*, the Dunlop.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 31.

SPRING has set in with unusual severity, and we shall soon begin to think seriously of skates and to dream of toboggans. A few days ago we were in the middle of November (fogs bad for that even), then we had a glimpse of May, and now we are back again in January. "The north wind doth blow and we shall have snow," and sure enough snow has fallen, lightly in London, but heavily in some parts of the country. The fitfulness of the weather must be perplexing to the birds, many of whom thought we were going to have an early spring, and started housekeeping unusually early. However, no matter the weather, the shops tell us that Easter is upon us and Easter eggs, and very pretty they are. They are adapted to table decoration, hanging from the lamps and from the candelabra, containing either flowers or sweets, and just the thing to promote conversation. The prettiest notion are the eggs covered entirely with artificial flowers, either with violets, or with pritaroses, roses, lilies, narcissus, or any other kind ready to hand.

The latest introduction, which affords no end of fun, is the surprise egg, which is rather large and very pretty on the exterior. This when opened discovers a parcel, and woe to the person who does not unfasten it in a gingerly manner, for out of it springs a long snake, a fish, a crocodile, or some hideous monstrosity of quite a large size. These are made of collapsible wire covered with coloured cotton, and the rings can be drawn in together closely enough to be packed in the smallest space, but on being released they assume their original form.

Mesdames Charbonet and Walker have a delightful window in Bond Street this week. Their bonbons are bestowed in oblong boxes formed of white wood, placed in strips and sufficiently open to show the contents. The top is covered with the prettiest flowers imaginable; the outside delights the eye, as much as the inside delights the palate, and that is saying a great deal. There are go-carts and carriages of all sorts and sizes, being driven by birds and beasts, so prettily formed and charmingly dressed in bright colours, that they fascinate you, like everything else in this delightful shop, which carries you straight away to dear Parisian boulewards. Amongst the novelties are little figures holding menus, all different and one for every guest, each dressed as if for a fancy ball. Those I have seen emanated from Paris, and were so beautifully done that they seemed quite correct enough to form a guide for fancy costumes. There was the Incroyable man, and a footman in a wonderful livery, silk stockings, and a cocked hat, flourishing a cane in his hand, which was handed round the table as quite worthy of better acquaintance.

The London season promises to be very dull socially, I am afraid, and very unprofitable for the shopkeeping community. The absence of the principal members of the Royal family is having a marked

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the above institution was held in the Albert Hall of the institution, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cursetji Manekji Cursetji presiding.

Dr. M. B. Colah, the honorary secretary, read the directors' report for the past year, which ran as follows:—

In addition to the report showing the general progress of the Alexandra Institution during the past year, placed before the public on the 10th March last, the directors beg now to place before the members of the institution a statement of the annual accounts duly audited for the year 1898-99 (1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899). From this statement, it will be seen that the income of the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 3062-13-7 whereas the total expenditure was of Rs. 2930-8-8, showing an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 667-11-1. During the year an addition of Rs. 3000 to the capital fund was made by the purchase of 3 1-2 per cent. Government Loan from cash balances at a cost of Rs. 2991-8-0. Two other donations to the same fund have been received, viz. Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 from the Honourable Mr. Vrijbhucandass Atmaram and Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, Solicitor, High Court, respectively. Thus at the end of the year our invested fund stood at Rs. 97506 with a cash balance of Rs. 952-0-10. One regretful feature of the year that has closed is the total falling off of casual donations which hitherto have annually helped us in paying current expenses and so tiding over financial difficulties. This year there was only a single donation of Rs. 100. No doubt, this may be owing to the prevalence of the plague and other causes leading to demands on the charitably inclined to contribute in other directions. A sufficient and permanent increase in the number of students on the school roll would be the best means of avoiding these annual deficits; thus whilst the Directors cannot make any opportunity of publicly appealing to the supporters of female education to extend their beneficence towards the Alexandra Institution, they would much prefer that the substantial advantages offered by it as shown in the annual reports, were more largely availed of by the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen sending their girls to it for their education. In conclusion the directors have much pleasure in recognizing that the excellent results attained in 1898 are owing to the intelligence, zeal and attention with which Miss Hunt, the Lady Superintendent and her assistants all carried on their work during the year, and the best thanks of the Board are due to them for the same. The directors also desire to record their hearty acknowledgment to Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee who has throughout the year regularly attended the school and carefully looked after its internal management; to Mr. Framjee B. Master our Rector, for his continued attention to the progress of the Matriculation class and for his painstaking periodic examinations and to Khan Bahadhur Bahmanjee B. Patel, J. P. for the trouble he has kindly taken to audit the annual accounts.

Mr. Jijibhoy M. Jijibhoy moved and Mr. K. R. Cama seconded that the report and the audited accounts submitted to the meeting be adopted and confirmed, with the best thanks to the Board of Directors for their management of the affairs of the Institution in the past year. The proposition was agreed to,

It was moved by the chairman, seconded by Dr. Colah, and carried that the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji and the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, the retiring directors, be re-elected.

The chairman moved and Mrs. C. M. Cursetji seconded that the following ladies be elected and requested to act as Lady Visitors: Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, Miss M. Cursetji, Mrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Mrs. M. G. Ranade, Miss Furdoonji M. Banaji, Mrs. Dinmock, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Darashah M. Mehta, and Mrs. A. F. Unwalla. The resolution was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved and the Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram seconded, and it was carried that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to the ladies and gentlemen, who kindly conducted the annual examinations, to Miss Maneckji Cursetji and Mr. F. B. Master for their general supervision, and to Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patel for auditing the accounts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta proposed that the best thanks and the usual acknowledgments of the members were due to Dr. Colah for his valuable services to the Institution. Mr. Jijibhoy M. Jijibhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Chess Tournament was formally opened, last evening, by Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, as Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow, at Girgaum Back Road. A fairly large gathering had assembled to witness the ceremony. After Mr. Harvey had been duly proposed to the chair, Mr. S. S. Setlur, one of the secretaries, read the report, which stated that it was not only a matter of great pleasure, but also of sincere gratification that the day had at last come, and the Chess Tournament was seriously to begin. It was first arranged that the tournament should take place on the 20th February last, and that they might have met last night not to witness its opening ceremony, but to cheer the prize-winners. They had to put it off from day to day, to the great disappointment of the public. The tournament did begin last night, under the distinguished auspices of Mr. W. L. Harvey, whose was a name to conjure with in the chess world, especially in India. Under such happy augury the tournament was bound to be a success. Bombay was the premier city of India, and claimed to lead in every department—in trade, in learning, and in sports. The enterprize and pluck of our Parsee brethren had secured for Bombay championship in cricket—the king of out-door games. They had been able to hold their own in other minor out-door games. But to chess—the king of in-door games—Bombay had not paid that homage which it ought to. It was as far back as 1870 that a public tournament was held in the Sassoon Mechanic Institute. Since then none had been held. Thanks were due to Mr. F. E. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and to Mr. A. B. Desai, additional member of the Legislative Council, for the keen interest they had shown in holding several tournaments in the Southern Maharatha Country. Mr. Desai took advantage of his presence here on special duty to secure the help of two of the secretaries, Messrs. M. V. Athalye and N. Kuka, and through them to enlist the sympathies of some of our leading citizens. The first gentleman to be approached was Mr. J. N. Tata, who at once promised substantial help. Encouraged by this success, Mr. W. L. Harvey and others were appealed to with equal, if not, greater success. Mr. N. V. Mandlik was kind enough to interest himself in the matter, and induced many of his friends to give us liberal support. Messrs. Harvey and Beaman stood foremost amongst the supporters. Mr. Harvey was consulted at every step, and busy as he was, he ungrudgingly spent hours in giving them the benefit of his expert advice. Mr. Beaman assisted in revising the rules. Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas, under whose roof they had met, had placed his beautiful hall at their disposal, and helped them in many directions. A similar tournament was held in Calcutta. The Calcutta Committee had proposed to them that after this tournament was over, Bombay's champions should play a match with their (Calcutta's) champions. This proposal was still under consideration. If circumstances permitted them, they had also an idea to have a consultation game between up-country players, whether competitors in the present tournament or not, and the best of their local players, amongst whom they expected to include the champion player who graced the chair last night. The chairman by acceding to their request conferred on them all a great honour, and added one more obligation to the many which the reader had alluded to.

They had in the beginning nineteen competitors from outside, whereas now they had only eight. Speaking of entries, it was stated that all nationalities were represented. They now had three European, one Mahomedan, and five Parsis, in place of seven Europeans, two Mahomedans, five Parsis, and four been Hindus.

Mr. Harvey, in addressing the assembly, said that the secretaries' report covered nearly all the points, and so he had very little to say. The best way to open a tournament was to stand by and allow the players to play. Mr. Athalye had asked him to deliver a lecture on the origin of the chess. But they might leave that question to antiquarians, and content themselves with what was written on the practical game. The chairman agreed with Mr. Athalye when the latter said that a stigma attached to Bombay for not encouraging chess. A club should be organized, to afford an opportunity to the players to play the game with the best players, and to improve their skill, for in chess improvement was not probable unless they had the game with their superiors. He welcomed the mofussil players, who had taken all the trouble to travel down to Bombay, and wished them all the success and honour that they deserved. To the Bombay players he bid them good cheer, even if they were the losers in the game. There was chance in the game of chess. The chairman, in conclusion, declared the tournament open.

The game then commenced, and it is expected to last till the 8th ultimo.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

List of entries for sailing races to be held this afternoon:—

Ship's boats Handicap race.—Start at 2-45 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter No 1	Mr Saml. Croscombe
" Magdala's "	Mr R Cole
" " Galley	Capt H L Fleet
" " Cutter No 2	Mr G B Hazell

Course No 6, viz. from Committee's Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and to finish at Committee's Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7½ miles.

Tomtit class race.—Start at 4 p.m.

Geralie	Mr C H Byrne
Maud	Mr G T W Oliver
Tomtit	Mr R H Hopkins
Mag	Mr J B K Macbeth
Midget	Officers, R A

Course No 6, viz, same as above.

Yachts Handicap race.—Start at 4-15 p.m.

Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Manaikin	Officers, R A

Course No 6, viz, same as above.

The Committee reserve the right to reverse the course. If reversed, a white flag will be hoisted below the preparatory flag for each race a quarter of an hour before the start.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 20th April:—

Station from.	Address to full as received.
London	Normal.
Karwar	Jose Fernandis, care of Cambli, Esq. House No. 3, Fort.
Hyderabad Dn.	Messrs. Nicle and Co., Fort.
Simpoon	Rawba Dalol, Girgaon.
Jalahmundry	Chatrez Bhyraz Pydhoni.
Calicut	Mahomedbux Rahimbax.
Rampur C. R.	Karamkhan Merchant, Nawanghur.

DISPUTE BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Acting Chief Judge.)

KANA MIRA MOHIDBIN LUBBEY *vs.* ESSA JACOB.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant, the sum of Rs. 968, being the amount of rent alleged to be due by the defendant for land held by him at Dharavi, Lower Mahim, under a lease.—Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani represented the defendant.

His Honour in delivering Judgment said:—This case involves a question as to the plaintiff's title to sue for rent of certain leasehold premises held by the defendant at Dharavi. Madhavrao Bhaskar was the holder in fee of this plot of land (C) and an adjoining plot (E). He gave a lease dated 1st October 1878 of the two plots C and E to one Ali Akbar for fifteen years expiring on 30th September 1893. On 27th September 1879 Ali Akbar granted an underlease or assignment for the whole term, but only of the plot E to one Mahomed Mohidin Pillay. The latter mortgaged his leasehold interest in the said plot to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., on the 27th April 1881, and the mortgagees sold and assigned their interest to the defendant's father Jacob Haji Jamal on 9th April 1885. This deed of assignment recites the lease of 27th September 1879, and the covenant is to hold for the unexpired period up to 30th September 1893 at the rent of Rs. 14 per month reserved by the said lease. Defendant is therefore bound to pay the rent so reserved, but he questions plaintiff's right to sue. Plaintiff claims his title also from Ali Akbar. He is the last assignee of the plots C and E. But his claim is based on a lease granted by Madhavrao Bhaskar on 19th January, 1881 a period of fifteen years expiring with 19th January 1896. The defendant held over after the expiry of his lease in September, 1893, and has continued in occupation, and paid rent up to June, 1894. A new tenancy was thus created from month to month (section 116, Tr. property Act), and the defendant became liable to pay the rent at the original rate. From 18th January, 1896, plaintiff has obtained an assignment of a further period for fifteen years through one Pirbai Damji, and his right to recover for the whole period sued for is continued and confirmed thereby. The only other point raised was as regards merger of the term created by the lease of 1879. It is unnecessary to go into that question, as I hold that though the rent is recoverable, it is not as reserved under the lease of 1879. The period of limitation applicable will be, therefore, three years under Art. 110 and not six years under Art. 116 of the Limitation Act. The claim for rent up to 11th October, 1895 is barred; the subsequent rent in arrears amounts to Rs. 490. The decree will be for Rs. 504 and costs.

A WARD OF STATE.

France, though she has shown herself so inhospitable to the man whom she was idolising yesterday for bringing about, with Felix Faure, the Franco-Russian alliance, can be her own kindly self to the stranger within her gates when she likes—that is to say, when her almost morbidly emotional sense of the romantic and the chivalrous is touched. A young Berber, the son of an Arab chieftain who gave the French a lot of trouble in Africa some years back, died the other day of consumption, in his twentieth year, after nearly completing his military studies at Saint Cyr. I fear that, in England, with our world-wide colonies and dependencies, a similar event would be accorded but the barest mention in the news columns of our papers. The English are as sympathetic a race as any, but they have grown so accustomed to hammering the rulers of dark-skinned races and receiving the allegiance of their heirs-apparent, that the death of one of these last, even at Sandhurst or Woolwich, would in no wise affect the great hearted British public, which shed multitudinous tears over the love-troubles of a bull-elephant not many years ago. Here, however, it is different.

This is the way in which the French Colonial Office takes official note of the event: "The Minister of the Colonies has the honour to reform you of the sorrowful loss undergone by the French Government in the person of its ward, Abdou-Lahi, son of Abdoulaye, formerly Sultan of the Soudan, and grandson of the late El Hadj Omar." And every newspaper you open contains long editorial references, saying how touching these words are, written by the victor about the vanquished, and how sad it all is. One could contrast this mood of the French Press somewhat cynically with that adopted towards the Baron de Mohrenheim, and declare a prefectly true conclusion, viz., that colonial expansion has supplanted Russian alliance as the political watchword of the hour in France. But I prefer to tell two pretty stories of the late Abdou-Lahi's student life at Saint Cyr instead.

FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS.

Abdou-Lahi was certainly a fine young fellow, a splendid type of the race which conquered Spain, and made her prosperous, and although he was but a child of ten when Colonel Archinard defeated his father and took the lad under his protection, a profoundly religious Moslem to the day of his untimely death. My first story, told me by one who was present, deals with this religious side of his character. He never transgressed the laws, in accordance with the precepts of the Koran; but he delighted in providing it for his guests and comrades when he gave dinners or wine-parties in his rooms. On one occasion, when spending an evening with other Saint-Cyriens at a friend's house some considerable distance from the College, the fun waxed fast and furious in the smokeroom as the wine went round, and the small hours of the morning were reached before the last of the men had exausted his stock of *grivoiseries*.

Abdou-Lahi sat good-humouredly through it all; but before retiring for the night, he said quietly to one of the more sensible of his fellow-students: "*Toi que es plus sérieux*, tell me on which side of the house the sun rises, that I may know how to make my morning prayer." On another occasion, during this time—he gave evidence of the intelligence, native dignity, and power of repartee that were in him. Some cur of an underling, seeing the lad made much of by his distinguished adoptive father, muttered something about his being, after all, only the son of a defeated man. Abdou-Lahi, who spoke perfect French, replied to the man: "That is true, but there is only one man who has the right to say that to me—Colonel Archinard. And he has never said it." I may add one little incident of the promising young fellow's magnanimity. When he was little better than a child at Passy, his French home, a drunken man called him a "dirty skin" one day in the street, and took him by the throat. The lad defended himself pluckily, but was hurt rather badly. M. de Salse (in whose family Colonel Archinard had placed him, brought the matter before the local "tribunal," or police-court, and the man was arrested. But Abdou-Lahi would not say a word against him in the witness-box. "Why should I?" he said simply. "I have forgiven him." No wonder the good sisters of mercy at Saint-Cyr, who nursed him in his lingering illness, loved him and wept over him. And perhaps, in spite of what I have written above, it is no wonder that great French journalists are dwelling on his memory and that the Government are hunting high and low for a Moslem priest to perform at the State's cost, the last sad rites over the poor boy's grave.—"M.A.P."

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED SATELLITE OF SATURN.

The new satellite just discovered in the neighbourhood of Saturn is the first of those bodies the existence of which has been ascertained by means of photography. It appears on four plates taken at Arequipa, in Peru, by the Catherine Bruce telescope, in charge of Professor William Pickering, brother of the Director of the Harvard, or Lowell, Observatory. According to Mr. Pickering's calculations (says the Cambridge, Massachusetts, correspondent of the "Standard"), this, the ninth satellite, is three and a half times as remote from Saturn as Lapetus, which has hitherto been regarded as the outermost of the group. Its magnitude is fifteen and a half and its period seventeen months, forming the largest orbit and the longest period possessed by any secondary solar body. This is by no means the first occasion on which the presence of hitherto unsuspected satellites has been ascertained by American astronomers. I may instance the discoveries of those of Neptune, by Mr. Bond; of Mars, by Mr. Hill, at Washington; of Jupiter, by Mr. Barnard, at the Lick Observatory; and of the seventh satellite of Saturn, also by Mr. Bond, at this place. Mr. Pickering's achievement greatly strengthens his plea for a photographic telescope exceeding in focal length the Catherine Bruce instrument. There is now a prospect that his wish will be fulfilled in time for the eclipse of the sun in 1900. The actual volume of the new satellite (remarks another correspondent of the same paper) is not yet stated, and probably it will be some time before astronomers are in a position to calculate this and other details; but certain of those already known are fully worthy of the great planet they attend, for the outermost is supposed to be larger than our moon, and the biggest of all surpasses Mercury and comes near to rivalling Mars. Saturn in itself is only exceeded in size by its neighbour Jupiter, and is about seven hundred and forty-five times the dimensions of our globe. But it is made of poorer stuff, for it only weighs about ninety times as much; thus bulk for bulk, it is far lighter—indeed, it is not nearly so heavy as water. All these outer planets are light, but probably they are smaller than they appear for we are generally supposed not to see the solid orb, but a cloudy atmosphere which envelops it. Still, even if this be true, the material must be very different from that of which our earth and its immediate neighbours are composed. But the great marvel of Saturn is its ring. This, when viewed by a powerful telescope, is seen to be separated into three parts—parallel and in the same plane with one another and with the equator of the planets. The innermost is dull and purplish in colour; the two others are bright. Herschel determined from actual observation of some spots on its surface, and Laplace from theoretical considerations, that the ring revolved round the planet in about ten hours and a half. The rings, of course, differ considerably in their composition; the inner one, which was only once seen before the middle of the present century, so faint is its light, is semitransparent so that the planet itself is sometimes visible through it. Astronomers now generally hold that these rings are in reality three gigantic circular swarms of tiny satellites, which are circling at a tremendous rate round about their lord and master.

THE SIEGE OF TYRE.

ALEXANDER'S ONLY SEA-FIGHT.

Prof. Wheeler's popular Life of Alexander the Great comes before the public at a time when special interest is felt in the art of war. In the April number of the *Century* he gives a vivid description of the taking of Tyre and the destruction of Phenico-Persian power in the Mediterranean.

The one hour's battle in the harbor which resulted in the destruction of the besieged city's fleet, was the last dying struggle of the Phenico-Persian power in the Mediterranean, and it was Alexander's *only* sea-fight. He made on land his conquest of the sea. With nothing longer to fear from the Tyrian fleet, the besiegers now more boldly than ever pushed their attack upon the walls. The engine on the end of the mole still made poor headway against the massive walls which there confronted them; the walls at the northeastern corner proved equally invulnerable against the transport-engines concentrated there; but a weak spot was found one day in the southern wall hard by the "Egyptian harbor," a narrow breach was opened, and an attack was made by a storming-party, only however, to be sharply repulsed. The breach had not been wide enough; the attack had been made on too small a scale. The Tyrians hurried to cover the breach from within but the vulnerable spot had been found, and Alexander awaited only the opportunity of fair weather and a quiet sea to renew the onslaught and this time to support it by a general attack at every available point in the circuit of the wall.

On the third day the opportunity came. The main attack was directed against the southern wall. Here the engines soon tore and raked a wide, yawning gap. The moment their work was complete two great ships crowded with armed men pushed their way in to displace the engine-transports, in one was Alexander himself and the high hands called the hypaspists, for whom Admetus commanded in the other were picked men from the phalanx. Long bridges like gangplanks were thrown across from the decks to the debris of the ruined wall, and instant they swarmed with the carrying men. Admetus was the first to reach the wall, and, transfixed with a spear, the first to die. Sharp and bitter was the struggle. From a handful the intruders grew to scores and hundreds. They fought to secure a safe retreat, the Tyrians the presence of their king inspired them. The Tyrians fought for the last hope, of their homes. Never before had foreman set his foot on the island soil of Tyre. Step by step the Tyrians were driven away. Some scrambled up the ruin and gained the battlements of the wall at the right; others followed, and with them Alexander, at the head, pushed on along the rampart platform toward the north till reaching the palace, which communicated with the wall, they found, a way down by its stairways into the heart of the city.

Meanwhile the city had been attacked on every side. Vessels equipped with artillery and filled with bowmen and slingers had sailed up to close range under the walls, and poured their fire in upon the defenders of the walls, distracting their attention and dividing the defense. Simultaneously also the entrance of both harbors had been forced by the fleets, and the Tyrian ships scattered, scuttled, driven ashore. From the northern harbour, where the defense was weaker, the approaches to the city had been captured, and here a force of soldiery entered to join those now pouring out through the palace doors into the narrow alleys of the town. The Tyrians, who had now forsaken the wall, rallied for their last stand before the shrine of Agenor, and here the battle resolved itself into massacre.

OUR POSSESSION OF THE NILE.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

The full text of the Agreement, signed in London on the 21st of March relative to the British and French spheres of influence in Central Africa has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It runs as follows:—

"The undersigned, duly authorised by their Governments, have signed the following declaration:—

"The IVth Article of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, shall be completed by the following provisions, which shall be considered as forming an integral part of it:—

"1. Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the West of the line of frontier defined in the following paragraph, and the Government of the French Republic engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the east of the same line.

"2. The line of frontier shall start from the point where the boundary between the Congo Free State and French territory meets the water-parting between the water-shed of the Nile and that of the Congo and its affluents. It shall follow in principle that water-parting up to its intersection with the 11th parallel of North latitude. From this point it shall be drawn as far as the 15th parallel in such manner as to separate, in principle, the kingdom of Wadai from what constituted in 1882 the Province of Darfur; but it shall in no case be so drawn as to pass to the west beyond the 21st degree of longitude east of Greenwich (18deg. 40 min. east of Paris), or to the east beyond the 23rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich (20deg. 30min. East of Paris).

"3. It is understood in principle that to the North of the 15th parallel the French zone shall be limited to the North-east and East by a line which shall start from the point of intersection of the Tropic of Cancer with the 16th degree of longitude East of Greenwich (13deg. 40 min. East of Paris), shall run thence to the South-east until it meets the 24th degree of longitude East of Greenwich (21deg. 10min. East of Paris), and shall then follow the 24th degree until it meets to the North of the 15th parallel of latitude, the Frontier Line as it shall eventually be fixed.

"4. The two Governments engage to appoint Commissioners who shall be charged to delimit on the spot a fronter-line in accordance with the indications given in paragraph 2 of this Declaration. The result of their work shall be submitted for the approbation of their respective Governments.

"It is agreed that the provisions of Article IX. of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, shall apply equally to the territories situated to the south of the 14 deg. 20 min. parallel of north latitude and to the north of the 5th parallel of north latitude between the 14 deg. 20 min. meridian of longitude East of Greenwich (12th degree east of Paris) and the course of the Upper Nile.

"Done at London, the 21st March, 1899.

(Signed) "Salisbury.
"Paul Cambon."

ROUND ABOUT JERUSALEM.

THE WALL OF LAMENTATION, AS DESCRIBED BY THE PAINTER TISSOT.

J. James Tissot, the distinguished French illustrator of the Life of Christ, writes in the *Century* for April of a walk "Round about Jerusalem," and gives this picturesque description of a scene at the Wall of Lamentation:

Let us now turn down into the Jews' quarter and go to the Wall of Lamentation. Friday is the best day to choose for this, because on that day the Israelites are there in greater number, and one thus has a wider variety of types at hand. All along this old Solomonian wall, every stone of which is of the greatest antiquity, are leaning crowds of men most of whom are clad in more or less shabby fur greatcoats. The majority of them seem to be poor, but one must not be certain as to that point. Some hold their heads in their hands, and press their brows against the wall; others read. From time to time one will sob, whereat all the rest begin to weep and wail in the most doleful manner. I noticed one fellow in particular, who was as fat as though he had been fed from birth on sauer-kraut and had drunk nothing but beer his whole life long. He swayed to and fro and nearly choked himself in his efforts to provoke a few reluctant tears. He struggled vainly, making all manner of piteous and frightful faces; he then began moaning in a feeble voice, and finally, at the crescendo, the climax, of his fictitious grief, he bellowed at the top of his lungs and shook from head to foot. His antics so disgusted me that I was forced to change my place. Notwithstanding such exhibitions as this, I saw among those present many who had real sorrows, profound griefs, several of whom were fine, dark Jewish types, and who, I learned, had come from Portugal. What touched me most deeply, however, and that which at the same time caused the tears to dim many an eye, was the sight of a group of Jewish women, who were easily distinguishable by their costume, the striking features of which consisted of black-velvet bandeaux about the brows and a yellow shawl thrown over the head and shoulders, half veiling their faces. They were moving slowly away, with tears streaming gently down their cheeks; they murmured softly to themselves or were quite silent. They would walk a few paces then turn gracefully about, and drawing their hands from their black mitts, they would throw a good-by kiss, a last adieu, to their beloved wall—their consoler, their confidant, their true friend. "For" said an honest Jew who often acted as guide for me in my many wanderings about Jerusalem, "this wall is a friend to whom we confide all our sorrows; it has known our fathers when they were happy and prosperous; it sees us now in our misery and many troubles; it links us with the past, it consoles us, it comforts us, and we go through life aided, sustained and uplifted by it."

A mysterious disappearance of an undergraduate of Emmanuel College has been disclosed by his friends. The lost student is Mr. Robert Gordon Macinnes Gwynn. He had been in residence at Cambridge for five terms. On Saturday, March 18, he left Cambridge by the 2.35 p.m. train for London, several of his friends at the college seeing him off. He was then in good spirits, and apparently free from care or trouble. Since that time, however, nothing has been seen or heard of him by his relatives or friends. The lad had no father nor mother living, but he wrote on March 15, to his guardian, that the term ended on Saturday, and that he was then coming to London, mentioning at the same time the train he should travel by. His guardian wrote him on Friday, the 17th, but received no reply. Since the 18th, the most strenuous inquiries have been made in all directions, but without the slightest clue to his whereabouts or fate being ascertained. He was a most steady youth at college. Inquiries have shown that he had no debts or financial troubles in the town, and that he was in good favour with the college authorities. When he left Cambridge it is known that he had only with him about 5*l*.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A Lady discussing the lot of shop-girls, says that they marry quite as well as girls in their own station of life who live at home. Besides, they get a much wider experience of the world, and are naturally not so easily led away to love worthless men as a girl who has never come in contact with people.

Berlin club ladies know how to make themselves comfortable. A recent visitor to one of these clubs says she found the place a perfect haven of rest; the latest books, newspapers, and magazines were at hand. A luxurious bath-room, an artistically-decorated lounging-room, and a room specially set apart for seeing the milliner or dressmaker, to say nothing of a well-appointed dining-room, were to be found here, and, wonder of wonders, a cheery little smoking-room with a broad balcony.

Fruit is used a great deal abroad as table-decoration, and no doubt this fashion will soon spread to this country, where for many years past it has been generally placed on a side-table till it is handed at dessert. And yet what is more decorative? A large glass or silver bowl piled up with rich fruit—the russet brown of the apple next to the purple grape, the brilliant orange beside the soft green of the filbert, or the pale sea-green colour of the Muscat grape—is a thing of beauty for the eye to rest upon when placed in the centre of the table.

Is a honeymoon always happy? Everyone (says a writer on social matters) may think it is the rankest heresy to say "No"—to even hint the golden month has not been exactly all honey; that the latter weeks dragged a bit, and the return to the new home was hailed by both with ill-concealed delight. That this should be is exceedingly unnatural. Take two people away from all their ordinary pursuits and occupations, deprive them both of absolutely any other society but their own, and what must happen? It indicates no kind of love. The very newness of their relation to one another prevents them being the friends and comrades they will grow to be in a few years.

Now purses that cannot be left in cabs, forgotten on counters, or dropped from the hand when taking up the dress from the mud, are always being invented. There are some with fashion straps to fix round the wrists, but they are ugly and uncomfortable. Then there are purses with rings to hang on to the finger, but they also are somewhat inconvenient. Now, however, small gold, silver, or guilt purses are hung on to long gold or gilt chains passing round the neck, and passed into the muff or waistband, or passed several times round the wrist, and the purse carried in the hand, and this is the pleasantest and safest method of carrying money when out shopping.

There are emergencies in every household which call for the display of a statesman's skill. The cheerful woman is pre-eminent on such occasions. She conquers the grim uncle or the dyspeptic cousin with her infective cheerfulness, and her servants recognise her as their friend and ally in all matters essential to their welfare. The length of time she keeps her servants is a source of wonderment to her less fortunate friends, but the secret of it is in her own winsome disposition. She soothes the tired worker with a word of kind commendation where another might make a querulous complaint. When direction is needed she delivers it in such a gentle, albeit firm, manner that it has no sting of reproof.

In order to talk agreeably, it is requisite to have something to talk about. You cannot draw water from a well where no water is, therefore you must cultivate your mind through reading and observation. Accustom yourself to talk about what you see and read. It is a great mistake to talk little to the members of your own family; many a one has grown taciturn from considering it not worth while to exert oneself to entertain the home people. Keep yourself in touch with the questions of the day: to do this give what time you can spare to the newspaper every morning. Avoid as far as possible all unpleasant subjects, and endeavour to discover what is most interesting to your companions. With some persons this faculty amounts to intuition, with others it is laboriously acquired, but it invariably grows by exercise. Talk of things, and not of people; gossip is not conversation. Never talk much of yourself nor your own affairs; it is in bad form, and generally it bores your hearer. Avoid also unkind and censorious observations about other people, and never, if you can help it, make personal remarks, unless they are in the nature of a delicate and sincere compliment.

A woman of artistic impulse was talking with a friend who had called on her for a cup of tea. "Why are we so dull in high society?" she asked. "In two words because some of us don't care to and some of us don't know how to emancipate ourselves. We go on, night after night, inviting the same people to meet each other at dinner. The assemblages are either ancient and honourable enough to keep one perpetually entertaining upon his latter end, or else made up of the pink faces and advanced wisdom of schoolroom and college graduates. But nothing matters, since they are of our set. The hostess who has let her girls make out the list and send her invitations, three weeks before, thanks her stars she has had nothing to do with the affair but to choose the food and wines and flowers. Her dinner of the week before was of this exhilarating order, and the next week will be the same. The conversation around her table is broken up into duos or trios concerning the doings of the people present and their friends. As soon as it is over her guests will hurry away, carrying not one of them an original thought to exercise another brain, a glimpse into broader horizons, an ambition roused, a heart touched, or a life bettered by contact with fellow-beings. Oh, I've no patience with the vacuity of our enforced conventionalism! We out-Herod Herod in the matter of drawing the line to exclude any but those we suppose to represent highest fashion. And what do we get for it, but boredom and a sense of unreality? Should the slave injury like a burn results, which sometimes is months in healing. In a few seconds an egg is frozen so that it requires a hard blow of a hammer to break it. Probably its germ of life is destroyed. Seeds of grains and vegetables have been tested in liquid air. These were all natives of the temperate zone, the seeds of which will pass the winter in frozen earth without loss of vitality, such as wheat and oats for grains, and peas, cucumber, and squash for vegetables. They are kept for one hundred and ten hours at 312° below zero, and then slowly thawed for fifty hours. After this treatment they were still active. On being planted, they germinated and grew.

The liquid air boils in a dish till it has cooled the dish to its own temperature. Its boiling-point is 312° below zero. After this the vapor of air which hovers in the liquid so retards evaporation that it may be kept eight or ten hours in a can packed only in felt. It has in this way been carried two hundred and fifty miles from the place of manufacture. The cooling effect upon the mind of the user is very marked. The writer gave two lectures in one afternoon with liquid air. Said a lady of the second audience, as she entered the lecture-room, "How cold your room is!" The temperature of the hall under the hand-dome 10° by the evaporation of the air used in the first lecture.

All other liquids are frozen when put into liquid air. Mercury becomes like iron, so that it will drive a nail hold up a weight, or serve any other purpose as a metal. Frozen alcohol is like ice. The volatile alcohol soon becomes solid. A tube of liquid air dipped into a glass of water rapidly converts the water into ice. By removing the ice from the glass and breaking the ice, there remains a dish of ice into which liquid oxygen may be poured. A steel pen tipped with a match, or an electric-light carbon red-hot at its tip, will burn in this with intense heat and light. Between the liquid oxygen and the burning steel are about 2000°, and yet the ice-tumbler is not affected. Of course the oxygen is turned into a gas before combustion begins. Liquid oxygen cannot support combustion.

There are people who persist in forcing into their stomachs medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days in order to recover from their debilitating effects.—MUNYON.

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MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

FRANKLIN THE PRINTER.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S INTEREST IN HIS EARLY TRADE.

In the April *Century*, Mr. Paul L. Ford follows up his chapters on Franklin's interest in religion, in education, and in medicine, with a very readable setting-forth of his relations to "the art preservative."

A Scotch journeyman, David Hall, whom Franklin took into his employment in 1743, was admitted to a partnership five years later. He "took off my hands all care of the printing-office, paying me punctually my share of the profits;" and Franklin, in congratulating a friend on a "return to your beloved retirement," wrote with evident pleasure that he, too, was "taking the proper measures for obtaining leisure to enjoy life and my friends more than hitherto, having put my printing-house under the care of my partner, David Hall, absolutely left off book-selling, and removed to a more quiet part of the town, where I am settling my old accounts, and hope soon to be quite master of my own time." "This partnership, continued eighteen years, successfully for us both," at the end of which time Hall became the purchaser of the outfit.

This did not mean that Franklin wholly retired from his connection with printing, for long before this he had established a number of printing-offices in other towns. For instance, in 1733 "I sent one of my journeymen to Charleston, South Carolina, where a printer was wanting. I furnished him with a press and letters, on the agreement of partnership by which I was to receive one-third of the profits of the business, paying one-third of the expense." The partnership in Carolina having succeeded, "I was encouraged to engage in others and to promote several of my workmen who had behaved well by establishing them with printing-houses in different colonies, on the same terms as that in Carolina." One of these was James Parker, whom he established in New York, and by 1743 he had "three printing-houses in three different colonies, and purpose to set up a fourth if I can meet with a proper person to manage it, having all the materials ready for and the prospect of success." Five years later he sent an outfit to Antigua, in the West Indies, under the charge of a journeyman who had "worked with me here and in my printing-house in New York three or four years." He was also interested in printing offices in Kingston, Jamaica, and, as already noted, he took two of his nephews as apprentices, and when they were trained helped them to establish themselves as printers. "Most of them did well, being enabled at the end of our term, six years, to purchase the types of me and go on working for themselves, by which means several families were raised. Partnerships often finish in quarrels; but I was happy in this that mine were all carried on and ended amicably."

Nor did his retirement from active printing lessen his interest in his trade, and every possible improvement in the art received his encouragement. Nothing proved better the printer's attachment for his calling than an amusement of his during his diplomatic service in France. In his own home he set up a press and types, all of which he or his servants cast, and with them occasionally printed little bagatelles and skits of both his friends' writing and his own, usually in very small editions. These printing materials, consisting of a great variety of fonts, he brought with him on his return to America, and sold "fifteen boxes of type" to Francis Childs, the New York printer, and still more to Mathew Carey. The remainder he used to establish his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, in "business as a printer, the original occupation of his grandfather."

Despite the many honors that had come to him, to the last he held himself to be first and foremost a printer, and began his will. "I, Benjamin Franklin, Printer, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of France, and now President of the State of Pennsylvania." It was at his own request that "the Printers of the city, with their Journeym

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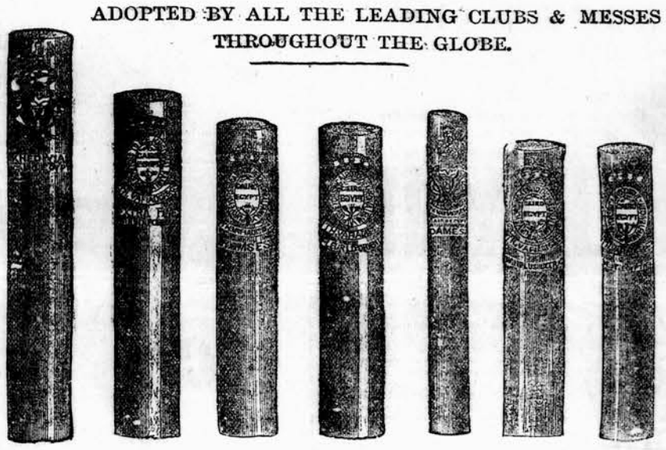

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